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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 31 1929

ONE ANNA

ALARMING RUSH OF WATERS DOWN THE INDUS

Sind Faced with Grave Danger

OFFICIAL WARNING TO PEOPLE.

Prepare for Worse Floods than Shyok Flood.

GOVERNOR AND RELIEF MEASURES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30. A communique from the Director of Information states:—Telegraphing at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

"The Indus at Attock fell to 46 feet this morning. The Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barage, has reported to the Government his views of the gravity of the situation arising from heavy floods passing down the Punjab rivers. I concur in his views and have instructed the Mukhtyars to build up all river bunds on the lines proposed as the only measure of protection possible."

SITUATION IN JACOBABAD. The situation in Jacobabad District is improving and the hill torrents are subsiding. Railway authorities are endeavouring to repair railway track with the help of a ballast train, and to push the train through to Kashmir to assist in the evacuation of treasure and the civil population should this become necessary later on.

In Nawabshah District the Nasrat, GOVERNOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR SIND SUFFERERS.

SHERIFF'S MEETING POSTPONED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following:—As September 2nd is Shrawan Monday and as Hindus would find it inconvenient to attend, it has been decided to hold the Sheriff's meeting in connection with the Governor's Bombay Relief Fund for Sind on Tuesday, September 3rd (instead of Monday, September 2nd) at 6 p.m. in the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor will address the meeting.

The Naulakhi and the Mehrabuh are dangerously swollen by floods from Khairpur State. Tharushah town is surrounded by water, but is well guarded. There was no rain in Sind to-day.—A. P.

SIND FACED WITH GRAVE DANGER

ALARMING RUSH OF WATER DOWN THE INDUS

(From A. Correspondent.) KARACHI, Aug. 30. Telegraphic communication received by the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Sind, up to last midnight indicate that there is very little hope of Sind being saved. The volume of water now flowing in the Indus as the result of heavy rainfall higher is simply alarming. Six lakhs of acres of water from Sutlej, eight lakhs from the Chenab and 10 lakhs from the Indus at Kalabagh, making a total of nearly two and a half millions of acres of water, are coming down to Sind. The maximum discharge of water in the Indus in Sind at Sukkur was one million acres in the year 1914, when a lot of damage was caused. This is now going to be exceeded by one and a half millions of acres of water.

DAMAGE IN HYDERABAD. Great damage to the houses in Hyderabad and elsewhere is reported. With Upper Sind in the grip of cholera and Lower Sind in danger of more serious Indus flood, with

communications partially cut off, with railway lines breached and with roads impassable, Sind indeed is in a most deplorable and pitiable plight. The Commissioner has called a public meeting on September 3. The Zamindars of Lower Sind are now insisting on an inquiry into the drainage conditions in the province on the lines on which the Bihar Government recently appointed a committee to investigate into the causes of recurring devastating floods in that province.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT THREATENED

INDUS WATER RISES. LAHORE, Aug. 30. Flood has, it appears, again threatened Dera Ismail Khan District. Enquiries made with the authorities shown that about five feet of water rose in the Indus owing to heavy rains. District officials have taken all precautions in the matter. People are said to be living in constant terror of floods.—Free Press.

CONFERENCE OF ENGINEERS

WARNING OF MORE DANGEROUS FLOODS THAN SHYOK'S

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—The following telegram despatched on Thursday evening has been received from the Commissioner in Sind:—"The Indus at Attock rose to 66.5 ft. on the evening of the 28th and has since fallen to 65. A conference of Irrigation Engineers was held at Karachi to-day. The Commissioner is issuing a telegraphic warning to all Mukhtyars to warn people to be prepared for floods expected to be more dangerous than the Shyok floods. The rainfall in Sind yesterday was negligible. On the 26th in Larkana District, Kakar and Joti had 2.1/2 inches and Sehwan 4.1/2. Since the 27th the desert division of Thar Parkar has had about one inch of rain, and in the remainder of the District less than half an inch. The Collector reports that damage from recent rain in Nawabshah is not very great, and now crops will do well if no more rain is received. Some more damage to houses in Hyderabad and elsewhere is reported."

RIVERS MAHANADI AND KATHJOOI

REACH THEIR MAXIMUM LEVELS

CUTTACK, Aug. 29. The rivers Mahanadi and Kathjoi have reached their maximum flood levels.—A. P.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NUTTAL AND TEMPLEDERA OPENED.

The Divisional Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway wires from Quetta under date August 30th:—Through communication between Nuttal and Templedera on Sibi-Jacobabad section of this division was restored to-day. Goods booking also has been restored to-day.—A. P.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT DAWES SEES PREMIER

SATISFACTION IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 29. Rugby.—General Dawes, the American Ambassador, called upon Mr. MacDonald to-day and had another conversation with the Premier on the subject of naval disarmament. The statement contained in a message from Washington, that an agreement between Great Britain and the United States upon a formula for further naval reduction may be achieved within two weeks has been received with satisfaction in London. Although nothing definite is known, this statement agrees with the information received in well-informed quarters here that progress has been made and that a formula on naval disarmament may be reached in the near future.—B. O. W.

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION, A TRAGEDY

MR. B. SHIVRAO'S VIEW

BENARES, Aug. 30. Mr. Shivrao, Labour Leader, Madras, has just returned to Benares after his European tour. In an interview to the Associated Press, he said that he met Mr. Whitley, President of the Labour Commission and Mr. Cliff, one of the British Members of the Commission. His feeling had been strengthened after these interviews that it would be a tragedy, if for irrelevant considerations the Commission were boycotted by any of the Trade Unions.—A. P.

INDIANS AFRICA

MR. ISARDAS' LECTURES

BENARES, Aug. 30. Mr. Isardas, Secretary, East African Indian National Congress Deputation, which recently toured the Province, delivered a series of interesting lectures on the situation in East Africa in respect of the disabilities of the Indian residents, before crowded audiences at Allahabad, Calcutta, Lucknow and Benares.—Free Press.

FIGHTING OPPOSITION TO HAJI BILL

INDIAN CHAMBER SECRETARY OFF TO SIMLA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30. Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce left for Simla in connection with the Federation's issuing a counter-statement in reply to the Associated Chambers memorandum to the all M. P. and public bodies in England regarding the alleged introduction of discriminatory legislation like Mr. Haji's Bill against non-Indian interests.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA JUDGE IN ROLE OF KAZI

CONVERT HINDU WIFE'S QUEER REQUEST TO HUSBAND

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30. Justice Pankridge of Calcutta High Court was called upon to act as Kazi and declare the marriage between Ayesha Bibi with Birendra Ghose Majumdar dissolved. Ayesha is a young lady graduate aged 22. She was originally a Hindu by the name Padmakumari Sinha and became subsequently a convert to Islam. She called upon her Hindu husband to embrace Islam and on his refusal she brought this suit as her husband objected to changing his religion and as her married life of one year was not a happy one. The judge made a declaration under the Mahomedan Law that the marriage was dissolved.—Free Press.

65 PERSONS DROWNED

Steamer Sinks Off San Francisco

LONDON, Aug. 30. San Francisco.—Sixty-five are believed to have been drowned as a result of the sinking of the coastal passenger steamer "San Juan" bound for Los Angeles from San Francisco following collision with Standard Oil Company's tanker off Pigeon Point. There were hundred persons on board "San Juan" but thirty-five were rescued.—Reuter.

AIR MAILS TO FAR EAST

LONDON, Aug. 30. The Post Office announces that correspondence for destinations beyond India, for example Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Australia and New Zealand, can now be sent by India Air Mail to connect at Colombo with mail that left London by ordinary route previous Thursday. Reuter.

LALPATRAI MEMORIAL FUND

COLLECTIONS PROCEEDING BRISKLY

AGRA, Aug. 29. Returning from Sabarnati, Sjt. Purshotamdas Tandon, President, Servants of the People Society, is staying at Agra, and helping in making collections for the Lalaji Memorial Fund for presentation to Mahatma Gandhi on his forthcoming visit to Agra. Collections are proceeding briskly. Mahatmaji has decided that the subscriptions earmarked for the Lalaji Memorial Fund may be presented to him during his tour in the United Provinces along with the collections for the General Fund. Sjt. Tandon leaves Agra to-night for Delhi. He intends visiting important places in the United Provinces to make collections for the Lalaji Memorial Fund.—Free Press.

WAITING FOR PRESIDENT PATEL'S BOMBSHELL

Momentous Simla Session of Assembly

HOME DEPARTMENT FEVERISHLY ACTIVE

SIMLA, Aug. 30. As the opening day of the Assembly session draws nearer, speculation as to what President Patel will do in regard to the curtailment of his powers, by the amendment of Legislative Rules grows thicker. The President is well-known for the manner in which he is able to keep his secrets to himself till the end, though there is a great curiosity on the part of non-officials and officials alike to know what is working in his mind. TALK OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION. There is a talk of motion for adjournment of the House on the very first day to discuss the matter and short notice questions have already been given notice of by some members to bring out the exact policy behind the Government's publication of the Legislative Rules at this time, though certain high officials have talked about the Public Safety Bill not being brought forward during this session.

HOME DEPT. ACTIVE.

The non-official members who are already here are not absolutely at ease on that score. They cannot account for the feverish activity in which the Home Department is now said to be engaged. PARTY CHIEFS' ABSENCE ON OPENING DAY. Assembly members are gradually coming, but the Party Whips seem to be rather worried over the prospects of the leaders not being present on the opening day, when there is likelihood of a skirmish between the Government benches and the non-official members over the question of amendment of the Rules. Pandit Motilal Nehru, will not, it is said, come till the middle of the next week. There is a likelihood of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar being detained by the Tamil Nadu Conference. Mr. Jinnah has booked his accommodation in the Cecil Hotel from September 25. Already urgent wires have been sent to the leaders to come to Simla. Unless they are able to change their present programme there is every possibility for there being a change in the tactics which the Party Whips might have in view now. While on the first two days, the Assembly might be engrossed over the question of the amendment of the Legislative Rules, on the third day of the session it will brought face to face with Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill—a most important social

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

MR. BRELVI'S VISIT TO BROACH

BRANCH TO BE OPENED FOR DISTRICT

BROACH, Aug. 30. The visit of the deputation of the Congress Muslim Party to Broach, which was to arrive here yesterday, was postponed, but Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the Party, arrived here yesterday morning. There was an informal Conference between him and local Muslim leaders at Dr. Chandulal's Sera Ashram where he had put up. Later in the day he visited the houses of several prominent Muslims. As a result of this conference, it is understood that arrangements have been made to form a branch of the Party for the Broach district.—A. P.

FUNDS FOR INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

LEADERS AND WORKERS URGED TO ORGANISE COLLECTION CAMPAIGN

LAHORE, Aug. 30. It is understood that in response to a deputation that waited upon him on behalf of the Reception Committee of the 44th Session of the Indian National Congress, Lala Harkishan Lal contributed the sum of Rs. 1,111 to the Reception Committee. It is arranged that from to-day the deputation should regularly go round the City for collections. RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S OFFICE. The Office of the National Congress Reception Committee has started a regular office at Ganpat Road, Anarkali, Lahore, from August 26 and all communications intended for the Reception Committee are to be sent to that address.

APPEAL TO MOFFUSIL LEADERS.

All Moffusil leaders and workers are urged to organise a speedy and extensive campaign for collection of funds for the National Congress Reception Committee, throughout the Punjab.—Free Press.

PALESTINE RIOTS ECHO IN SYRIA

Jews Demand Reparation for Damage

DEATH ROLL MOUNTS TO 164

LONDON, Aug. 29. The Colonial Office in a communique says that the presence of troops in Palestine has had a steady effect on rioters. Large scale disorders, now, appear to have been checked, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, the grave situation of the past five days can be regarded to be under control. Total casualties up to 28th instant are 52 Muslims four Christians and 96 Jews killed and 173 Muslims nine Christians and 151 Jews injured in the hospital.

RESTORING ORDER.

Cairo.—British troops in Palestine have carried out the role of restoring order with little opposition anywhere. At present, British troops are at Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron, Ludd, and Esdraelon, and naval detachment at Haifa and Jaffa. Rioters did not attempt to interfere with the services of telegraphs and telephones.

ALL QUIET AT JERUSALEM.

News from Jerusalem to-day shows that all is quiet, where troops are stationed. Marauding bands were observed in the outlying villages; but some of them were induced to disperse by the police or their chiefs.

A MISCONSTRUCTION.

An authoritative report of the meeting of the English Zionist Federation is supplied by Professor Selig Brodetsky who says it would be a mis-construction of Dr. Weizmann's speech to interpret it as meaning that Government had already arrived at decisions.

DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

He added that Dr. Weizmann said that he had interviewed Lord Passfield, and demanded adequate reparation for damage, the punishment of all offenders and the dismissal of incompetent officials, a just settlement of the question of the Walling Wall, renewed and increased Jewish immigration to Palestine and a clear restatement of the attitude of the Mandatory Government.

NO GOING BACK UPON BALFOUR DECLARATION.

Dr. Weizmann also said that Jews would not accept any going back upon the Balfour Declaration and mandate. Lord Passfield expressed great sympathy with the cause of the Jewish national home in Palestine.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FORMED

London, Aug. 30. Under the Chairmanship of Lord Melchett, an Emergency Committee has been established to relieve distress in Palestine. Over 240,000 have already been subscribed. Committee consists, "inter-alia" of Lord W.

legislation that has come up before it since its inception. UP IN ARMS AGAINST SARDA BILL. The oppositionists to the Bill have not let the grass grow under their feet. Several deputations are on their way to Simla to signify their opposition to the Bill, and Members of the Assembly are being flooded with representations from their constituencies to oppose the Bill. Some members who personally hold advanced views on the matter and

Reading and Dr. Weizmann. 100,000 DOLLARS COLLECTED. New York.—100,000 dollars have hitherto been collected for the Jewish relief funds here.

SITUATION IN SYRIA.

Washington.—The United States Consul at Beirut has informed the State Department that American interests in Syria are not endangered. A repression of the Palestine disorders has been felt in Syria, but hitherto they have not been serious.—Reuter.

TOLL OF RIOTS

164 PERSONS KILLED

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30. An official bulletin issued last night says that the country is generally quiet. Casualties up to 28th instant are as follows:—63 Muslims, four Christians and 97 Jews killed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN JEWS' PROTEST

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Aug. 30. New York.—President Hoover sent the following message to a mass meeting held to protest against the massacres in Palestine:—"I know that the whole world acknowledges the fine spirit of the British Government in accepting the Palestine Mandate in order that there might, under this protection, be established a homeland so desired by the Jews. I am confident that out of the present tragic events will come greater security and safeguards for the future under which the steady rehabilitation of Palestine as the true homeland will be even more assured."—Reuter.

RUMOURS OF INCIPIENT MOVEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 29. Press telegrams from Jerusalem state that rumours are circulating of incipient movements at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee, at Gaza and in Trans-Jordan, but troops continue to arrive, and confidence is felt that every movement can now be checked.

FULL INVESTIGATION TO TAKE PLACE.

Although, for the present, the British Government is concentrating its efforts on securing order in Palestine at the earliest possible moment, it is learned that a full investigation of the conditions of the country is likely to be undertaken immediately order has been restored. A full meeting of the Cabinet cannot be held until the Prime Minister returns from Geneva. Meanwhile, all available information is being collected and experts on the subject are being consulted.—B. O. W.

who were depended upon to throw in their full weight in favour of the Bill are said to be wavering on account of these representations. But the time seems to be very opportune. It is said that there will be no opposition to the measure from the Government side and there is even a talk of active support being accorded from that quarter, which makes the supporters of the Bill all the more anxious to enlist public opinion on their side without any delay.—Free Press.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Early Rise Followed by Long Liquidation

Bombay, Aug. 30. Being influenced by armistice of raw cotton, Mill shares opened slightly better over previous closing. There was only scattered business and prices closed without any marked change.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 740/4 and after declining to Rs. 741/4 improved to Rs. 745/- . Fazzal shares ruled somewhat quiet and after opening at Rs. 569/10 improved to Rs. 572/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 30. Century 322, 18, 21. Colaba 125. Crescent 92. Fazzal 572, 62, 66. Indore 376, 78. N. Madhavi 31. Nagpur 480, 82, 81. New Great 173, 70. Pearl 322, 15, 17. Simplex 47, 45. Swadeshi 410, 13, 12. Burma 746. Hydro 1,232, 36, 27, 26. Tram 137, 36/4. Deff. 240, 35, 37, 32, 35. Ord. 64/4, 63/12, 64/2, 63/10, 63/12. Bundi 18/4, 18. Indian 270, 65, 66/14. Katni Ord. 201, 3, 193. Aleock 363, 6.

proved to Rs. 572/8. At this level there was some liquidation which resulted in a decline of about Rs. 10/- . There was partial recovery and closed at Rs. 566/4. Pearls opened at Rs. 320/- and after declining to Rs. 315/- recovered to Rs. 317/8. Century after fluctuating between Rs. 322/8 and Rs. 318/12 closed at Rs. 321/4. There was some activity in Tata Steel shares.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 30. Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342/8. Apollo 60 nil 3/7. Asur Veerji (5) nil 1. Barri (250) 20y 135. Berr Manufacturing (500) 15y 160. Bharat (500) 10y 77/8. Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150. Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 174. Bombay Industrial (20) 3. Bradbury (200) nil 160. Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20. Century 100, 321/4. Colaba Land Mills 125. Crescent 100, 92/8. Currimbhoy 250, nil 102/8. David 250, nil 225. Dawn 250 467/8. E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/7/6. Ebrahim Pabany 200, 138/12. Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 83/12. Elphinstone 100, nil 7. Fazzalbhoy 230, 566/4. Finlay 100 10y 98/12. Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180. Gokak 100, 148/12. Gold Mour 100, nil 90. Hindustan 100 6v 155/6. Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 140. Indian Manufacturing 1,000 74 1035. Indore Malva 100 12/21 378/12. Jamshed 250 nil 20. Jam Rani 1,000 1,000, 197y 1600. Kastoorchand 100, nil 11/8. Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100. Khatana Maknaji 100 nil 24/4. Kohinoor 10, 105 173/12. Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd, nil, 154/8. Manekji Petit 1,000 20y 1275. Madras United 250 7/8 440. Morari Gokuldas 100 nil 800. Mathradas 50, nil, 20. Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65. Minerva 100 nil 85. Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 83. Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4. New City of Bombay 73/12. New Great Eastern 300 10y 467 170. Omanshahi 75 214y 45. Pearl 210 317/8. Phoenix 100, 326/4. Premier 10 nil 2/5. Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7. Sassoon and Alliance Silk 65. Sholapur 1000 10f 4825. Simplex Mill 45. Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8/4. Swadeshi 180, 20, 412/8. Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8. Vishnu Cotton 500, 2200. Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd, 100. Baroda 5300 0/8 xd 77/8. Central 200 xd 88. Eastern 45 xd 18. Imperial 506, 40f 1100. Imperial Contributory 125 10f 346/4.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 30. The local market being influenced by firm New York futures opened at Rs. 315/4 for Broach A-M delivery but declined to Rs. 344/8 on long liquidation. Liverpool opening advices were steady and rather free buying by a commission house hardened prices to Rs. 346. Later on there was little reaction and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under: Broach A-M 345/8. Oomra D-J 310. Bengal D/J 261.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 30. Temperature abnormally low East Belt. No precipitation. Drought continues.

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Aug. 30. Bengal D/J 261. Broach A/M 345. Oomra D/J 309. Southern Aug./Sept. 321.

SPOT RATES

Broach 352 347 339 334. Sawji Dharwad 354 349 341 336. Punjab-American 355 350 342 337. Kadi Viramgam 346 341 333 329. Dholera 341 336 328 321. Kalajin 345 340 332 327. Cutch 359 354 346 341. Surat 412 407 399 394. Rajpipla 412 407 399 394. Navsari 427 422 414 405. Shivary ready market and room will be closed on 31st August on account of Jain Paryusan holiday.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 30. 56 Japan Akola 275. 68 do. Shegaon 262. 176 B. Karsandas Sarhind 254. 48 Volkart Kurudwadi 251. 68 do. Dholia 263. 88 do. Malkapur 254. 102 Rath Co. Maheji 270. 101 do. Amalner 268. 78 Toyo Khamgaon 275. 56 do. Sailu 273. 66 do. Hingoli 263. 50 do. Akola 275. 68 do. Pachora 257. 101 Goshio Ranela 265. 52 do. Khandwa 267. 53 Bombayco Nagar 271. 116 Gold Mohar Bhagalkot upland 325. 46 A. Damodar Halda 295.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30. Ready. Red leafy. Avg. Bengal Superfine 230. Bengal Fine 220. Sind-Punjab Fine 220. Sind-Punjab F. G. 215. Wardha-Hingli Fine 300. Nagpur Savner Fine 300. Yeotmal Fine 285. Arvi Fine 285. Amraoti Fine 270. Khamgaon-Akola Fine 270. Khandesh Fine 250. Muthia Fine 220. Muthia F. G. 275. Nanded/Purna FGGS 275. Purna F.G.G.S. 275. Parbhani/Sailu FGGS 275. Indore/Vijain Fine 275. Burwah Sanvad Fine 275. Surat Fine 275. Broach Fine 275. Broach F. G. 275. Westerns M G 400. Cambodia 400. Miraj Sangli 400. Coompta Good 440. Jinja 450. Busoga 450.

Bombay Steam Co. Ord.

205-10. Burma Uganda 80 nil, 23/8. Burma T Corporation 746/4. Burma Crop. 10 As, 10 by 11/14. Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370. Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172/8. Kemp 200, 15 196/4. Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8. Soudia Steam 10. Tata Construction xd 42. Tata Iron Ord. 63/12. Tata Iron Defd. 235.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112. Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F.T.) 94. Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104. Kastoorchand Mills T 7 (F.T.) 80. Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102. Tata Hydro. B. 8 108/12. Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 4104. Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103. Andhra Valley B/8, 108/8. Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90. PREFERENCE SHARES. Tata 1st Pref. 135. Tata 2nd Pref. 74/8. Andhra Pref. 985. Tata Power Pref. 1,020. Tata Hydro Pref. 1,080.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

N. Y. Futures 9 to 14 Pts Up

BULLISH CROP ESTIMATE

Bombay, Aug. 30. The New York Cotton futures market opened quiet on Thursday and declined 15 points during the first hour on long liquidation influenced by easier Liverpool advices. Later on prices advanced on bullish crop estimate issued by Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. showing a crop of 14,961,000 Bales. This firm estimated the crop at 15,800,000 Bales at the end of the last month and put the deterioration to about 8 lakhs of bales for the month which is very impressive. This report induced considerable bull activity and prices flared up 35 points from the lowest level. Towards the close there was a small relapse and the market closed at a net rise of 9 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 19.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 16 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 16 points to 18.85c. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point and by noon prices improved 1 point with January 10.02. In the afternoon the market became quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. January 1931 delivery was weak and closed at a decline of 6 points at 9.88. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 10.44c. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales. Egyptian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Sakellaris Spot prices remained unchanged at 17.05d. Empire Cotton futures were easy.

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 30. My crop idea of 14,800,000 bales becoming no popular. Expect smart rise near future. Buy on declines. Expect first top reaching one day before next Bureau. Sell out purchases and await. "Mammon."

and closed at a decline of 8 to 3 points with October 9.86 and January 9.78d. per lb.

Scattered showers in North-West Texas proved inadequate and the market is strengthening under bullish private crop estimates. The immediate course of the market entirely depends upon news from Texas. Although the general sentiment is more inclined on the bull side, it is doubtful whether the demand will be maintained on advancing prices. It is too early to form a concrete opinion as to the probable yield of the growing crop, especially when the numerous vicissitudes still facing the crop are considered, we would exercise caution in making short commitments during the next few days which we consider a most critical period on account of excessive heat and weevil damage. We prefer purchases on periods of easiness for quick turns.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.92 lowest 18.59. N. Y. January Highest 19.31 (2.20 p.m.) lowest 18.96 (10.42 a.m.). Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: "Crop reports less encouraging. Western drought and weevil damage in Central and Eastern Belts. Expect some rally but as any rain in Western Belt should bring sharp decline would realise longs on advances pending showing Government estimate."

New York: "Shorts becoming nervous because of bullish crop reports some trade buying. Drought unbroken in Western Belt, although showers reported in Panhandle off Texas. Market acts well, and looks higher. Piece goods and yarn markets very firm with a good demand." Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 29th Aug. 1929.

Messrs. Mellor and Fenton. "In view of continuance drought, prefer to cover shorts." Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. "Better news from Manchester weather reports unfavourable, drought continues. If unfavourable weather continues estimate will have to be reduced."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th inst. (5.35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson: "Market in technical position, which will be most valuable to any marked crop reduction."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Homelyrk and Co.: "New York cables some showers Texas quite inadequate." Router: "Market early declined on lower Liverpool cables, but rallied later on bullish crop estimates and bull sentiment. The 31st inst. being a Jain holiday."

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 29. New York: 19-15 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):-- October 18.72. January 19.00. March unquoted. New York: 11-45 a.m.:-- October 18.72. January 19.11. March 19.34.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 29. Bales. Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 33,000. Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000. Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 29. Opening Closing. August 9.99-.02. September 9.95-.02. October 10.03 9.97-.05. November 9.94-.03. December 9.96-.03. January 10.03 9.98-.02. February 10.00-.02. March 10.09 10.05-.02. April 10.05-.02. May 10.13 10.09-.02. June 10.08-.02. July 10.11 10.10-.02. August 10.05-.02. Middling Spot 10.44+.05.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29. Scinde Fully Good 6.35+.05. Scinde Fine 6.60+.05. Scinde Superfine 6.85+.05. Bengal Good 6.10+.05. Bengal Fully Good 6.35+.05. Bengal Fine 6.60+.05. Oomra Good 7.25+.05.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

(1) Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co., estimate condition 58.5 per cent and crop 15,116,000 Bales against 70.9 per cent condition at the end of the last month.

(2) Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. estimate condition 59 per cent and crop 14,961,000 Bales against 72 per cent condition and crop 15,810,000 Bales at the end of the last month.

Oomra Fully Good 7.55+.05. Oomra Fine 7.85+.05. Broach Fully Good 8.45+.05. Broach Fine 8.70+.05. Broach Superfine 8.95+.05.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.) Liverpool, Aug. 29. Oct. closed at 8/6 7/8d. up 1d. Dec. close at 8/10 7/8d. up 1d. Mar. close at 8/10 1/2d. up 2/3/8d. Wheat Chicago Market: Sept. per bushel dol. 1.32-1/4 up 2/3/8. Dec. per bushel dol. 1.41-5/8 up 2/1/2. Mar. per bushel dol. 1.47-3/4 up 2/3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 29. October 18.85+.09. December 19.17+.14. January 19.25+.14. March 19.44+.13. May 19.55+.12. Middling Spot 19.05+.15.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 29. October 18.84+.16. December 19.12+.15. Middling Spot 18.85+.16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 29. Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £14-4-11 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 29. Interest Day to Day Loans 4-5/8 per cent. Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent. Bank Bills 3 months 5-1/2 per cent. Bank Bills 6 months 6-3/16 per cent. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 per cent. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-3/8 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 30. Castor-seeds: Delivery May Opening 49/8; Highest nil; Lowest Rs. 49/6; Closing Rs. 49/11; Clearing Rs. 49/10. Groundnut Seeds: Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/4; Highest nil; Lowest nil; Closing Rs. 56/9; Clearing Rs. 56/8. This exchange will remain closed on the 31st inst. being a Jain holiday.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac



Sole Agents: HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 29. (The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 30. London Ready 24 1/2. London Forward 24 7/8. America Cent 43-14. China Opening 2-1 1/2. Closing 2-4-10. Ready 55 9-1/2. Shrivani Opening 55-8. Closing 55-9. Bhadra Opening 56-9. Closing 56-9-1/2. Asho Opening 55-10. Teji-mandi: Bhadra 0-8-6. Asho 9-12-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 30. Ready 21-7-3. Bhadra 21-7-0. Asho 21-7-0. N. City 21-10-0. N. Manor 21-9-6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 30. F. P. Bales: Receipts to date 29-8-29: 373900. 1929-30: 214000 1928-29: Receipts yesterday 29-8-29: 33000. 1929-30: 21000 1928-29: Exports to date 29-8-29: 174000. 1929-30: 252000 1928-29: Stock at Ports 29-8-29: 546000. 1929-30: 443000 1928-29: Stock at Interior Towns 29-8-29: 154000 1929-30: 265000 1928-29: Stock at Liverpool 29-8-29: 848000. 1929-30: 678000 1928-29: Visible Supply 29-8-29: 1504000. 1929-30: 1823000 1928-29: Quantity in Sight 29-8-29: 426000. 1929-30: 227000 1928-29.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30. Cwts. Wheat 6,110. Linseed 9,242. Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 491. Groundnuts 183. Poppyseeds 11,507. Groundnuts 1,395. Castor-seeds 1,993. Rice 995. Metabolism 3,490. Cottonseeds 38. Mowseeds 800. Gram 191. Jawar 685. Coal

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorized Rs. 5,00,00,000. Subscribed " 3,5 08,275. Paid-up " 71,21,053. TOTAL FUNDS " 1,27,80,246.

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car, Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road. Manager: R. J. DUFF.

King of Homoeopathic Literature FARRINGTON'S CLINICAL

MATERIA MEDICA (5th Edition.)

Will be out in August. Price Rs. 15.

Book your order early with an advance C. RINGER & Co., Norton Buildings, CALCUTTA. Tele. Address: "Ringeryoy" CALCUTTA.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 29. Linseed Oil: naked London cwt: Sept/Dec. delivery paid 35/3. Linseed Oil: naked London cwt: Jan/April delivery paid 35/3.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your ADVTs here on payment of

Rs. ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two CLERKS for the School Board Office on the following grades and qualifications:—
(1) One ACCOUNTS CLERK on a grade of Rs. 80.5-120. He must have passed School Leaving Certificate Examination and must have sufficient experience of Accounts work. In addition he shall have to pass Local Board Accounts Examination. One holding a Certificate of the Local Self-Government training Classes will be preferred. (2) One CLERK on a grade of Rs. 50.3-80. He must have passed School Leaving Certificate Examination and must possess an Office experience in correspondence and typing. Applications will be received on or before 8.9.29. Sd/- Shantaram N. Patil Chairman, School Board, Office Bombay Suburban District Andheri, 30th August 1929. 32767.

WANTED immediately for Dayal Singh College, Lahore, (i) A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH in the grade of Rs. 200-25/2-400, with the benefit of Provident fund and (ii) a LECTURER OF ENGLISH on Rs. 100 per mensem for six months. Apply up to the 15th September, 1929, to SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 32758.

WANTED.

MAHABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Mahabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200/- and Rs. 60/- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered shareholder of the company by investing Rs. 500/- in the preference shares. The said amount to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the **BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD.**, to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: **BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD.**, 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—Small but complete in working order with English, Marathi and Gujarati types, on sale, hire or instalment system. Apply sharp with details to Box No. 2945, Adv. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.' R1854

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FLAT (commodious) on third floor, **JILI HOUSE**, Ravelin Street, near Excelsior, Fort, available 1st October, 3 bedrooms, Drawing, Dining, Kitchen, Bathrooms, W.C.'s etc. Lift, Fans, Cool, central Rent 215. Apply **UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD.**, Mahendra Mansions, (formerly Watson's Hotel), Fort. Phone 22169. R1858

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A smart young Tamil Smartha Brahmin in decent position to marry a fair, rich and accomplished Girl, aged 16 of a respectable family. Apply Box No. 2344 Adv. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle' M R1856

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED—A second-hand MOTOR CYCLE with a Sports side Car in first class condition A.J.S. Norton; or B.S.A. preferred. Apply with full particulars of make, model, lowest price expected etc. to Box No. 2346, Adv. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.' N R1859

MOST SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY—Old Motor Tyres will give 50000 Miles without Single Puncture by Using Patent All Metal Tyre-Protectors. MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay. R1857

BOOKS.

GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING, is "GEM" among tailoring books, and real boon to all families and tailors. Price Rs. 3. RAY'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143/45, Princess Street, Bombay. 2. R1857

If you are spiritually-minded or a student of philosophy, mysticism and sufiism, you must read the world's leading monthly, **THE MEHER MESSAGE**, which is edited by Kalkhushru J. Dastur, M.A., LL.B., Though started from last January, it is fast becoming popular. It is the world's greatest Scientific Philosopher Mystic, His Divine Majesty Meher Baba, contributes articles. Annual subscription, Rs. 3; single copy, 5 annas. Apply to The Manager, The Meher Message, Meherabad, Ahmednagar, Deccan. L R1853

EDUCATIONAL

For Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Sarawati Building) opp. Thakke Bros. near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. REJE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students. M W. 3

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

S. H. MACHINERY REQUIRED—(1) One Marshall's Tripgear Compound Condensing STEAM ENGINE, to drive Forty Single Roller Gins. (2) One Three Ton, Four Ton, or Five Ton ICE PLANT. (3) One WATER HEATER. All correspondence with fullest details of Machinery should be addressed to:—Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMAN LALL, Cotton and Oil Factory, Muktsar (Punjab). R 1843

PROFESSIONS.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year's life reading with character—Rs. 1-0-0. Five years—Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive—Rs. 10. The Great Indian Astrological Hall, P. O. Kashimkota, Vizag. District (S. India). R1821

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four annas stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R1854

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE—Two plots of vacant agricultural land, one cultivated, one not, in Patas Dhond Taluka, Poona District, measuring, 34 acres and 25 gunthas and 36 acres and 11 gunthas respectively. For particulars apply to DR. G. F. ANDEN, No. 2, Nina House, 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, Bombay. N R1850

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND FOR SALE. A nice plot fit for Building opposite Blamburbo Station Survey No. 8, Bombay Road Naka near Road Level, Poona, for sale, very moderate price. Offers should be sent upto 10th Sept. 1929. For particulars write to Box No. 2347, Adv. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.' N R1860

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Motifull advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO. LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DECREE of the above Company against Shareholders and Debtors obtained by the undersigned from the High Court and Small Causes Court of Bombay will be sold by the Public Auction in the Registered Office of the Company at 84 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1929, at 2 p.m. (S. T.). Bombay, dated 26th August, 1929.

MANILAL MOHANLAL, Liquidator. R1855

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects for the post of HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras. Candidates for the post must supply the following information:

1. Record of sea service.
2. Copies of testimonials as to the candidate's good conduct, sobriety and ability.
3. Whether married or single, number of children (if any).
4. Copy of birth certificate.
5. Where educated.
6. Previous record of service as a pilot or a Harbour Master (if any).
7. A medical certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.
8. Must hold Board of Trade Master's certificate.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775/- per mensem rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,175/- by an annual increment of Rs. 25/-

The posts are non-pensionable but carry with them a contributory Provident Fund, long service retiring gratuity, free quarters, good leave rules, and passage concessions.

The successful candidate will be appointed for one year on probation, but if found unsuitable his services will be terminated after three months probationary service, otherwise he will be confirmed on completion of probationary period and on passing professional and medical examinations.

Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than 15th November, 1929. Full particulars regarding the conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants. 32703

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 28TH DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent of Rs. 23-8-0 per Share free of Income Tax will be paid on paid up Capital upto 30th June, 1929, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after Monday the 2nd September, 1929 between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Rastana Building, No. 29, Church Gate Street.

DREWET CHOWNA & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents. Bombay, 29th August, 1929. 32765

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSEERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Institute will be held in the Hall of the Institute on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1929 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt and pass the alterations and additions to the Rules and Regulations of the Institute proposed by the Managing Committee.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations together with the list of proposed alterations and additions have been posted to each of the members. A copy of the proposed alterations and additions is placed on the Notice Board of the Institute.

By Order of the Managing Committee.
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR, Hon. Secretary. Bombay, dated 31st August, 1929. 32762

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th January, 1930, and must have completed a school education up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be a Qualifying Examination conducted in English at various centres in India. Candidates who qualify will be required to come to Bombay at their own expense for interview prior to selection and a Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to EYESIGHT.

The course lasts for 8 months per year for three years. Fees amount to Rs. 50 per each month of residence on the Training Ship and small extras.

Approved time spent on the Training Ship is equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates' Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October, 1929, and the Qualifying Examination will be held about the 2nd December, 1929.

The Prospectus giving full information TOGETHER WITH APPLICATION FORMS may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Mazgaon Pier, Bombay 10. ON PAYMENT of Re. 1 which should be sent by Money Order (communication coupon should bear the full name and address) or in postage stamp. 32625

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stone ware Pipes bore 6" x 2 ft. for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 11th September, 1929. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for S. W. Pipes 6" x 2 ft.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1/-

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Store-keeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11. 32764

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay, 29th August, 1929.

Sir Reginald Spence, Kt.

Sheriff of Bombay.

WE, the undersigned Citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request you to call a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for the purpose of concerting measures to aid H. E. the Governor of Bombay in his appeal for relief and assistance to the inhabitants of Sind, who are afflicted by the recent floods which have caused havoc and disaster in that province.

Yours faithfully,

M. Nissim, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Petit, E. Miller, D. E. Waacha, L. Hudson, S. D. Saklatvala, C. C. Gulliland, P. J. Marzban, C. H. Goodall, L. E. Tairsee, J. B. Boman-Bairam, Bachubai Lotewala, A. G. Gray, Leslie Blunt, R. J. Sullivan, E. R. Hirjibhedini, Albert Raymond, Jannadas Naradas, Vissonji Khimji, Ramehndra M. Bhat, G. V. Dashmukh, S. P. Mehta, Narottam Morarji, Mathuradas Vissonji, H. M. Chowna, Kurnondas Mannohandas, H. F. Milne, J. K. Mehta, D. G. Dalvi, V. G. Rao, G. L. Winitobotham, D. S. Bura, V. N. Chandavarkar, H. P. Mody, L. A. Halseall, Vasantrao Anandao Dabholkar, Jehangir B. Petit, Jannadas M. Mehta, E. J. Bunbury, A. K. Pai, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, F. C. Annesley, Avantika Gokhalay, D. F. Batliwala, S. S. Batliwala, Husseinally Rahimulla, Hiralal D. Nanavaty, Haridas Madhobdas, Lowjee Megjee, A. Ezra, N. N. Begmahomed, B. G. Horniman, C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Walehand Hirschand, Vithaldas Kanji, K. S. Asavale, J. N. Rutnagar, T. Watts, A. Geddis, V. C. Setalvad, Mohanlal M. Desai, and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1929, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 30th August, 1929. 32768

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd.

BEST SERVICE.

Arrangements for Local Payment of Bills

CERTAIN of the Company's consumers have pointed out that they experience difficulty in sending to the Company's Head Office, Electric House, to pay the Company's monthly bills for electricity consumed.

To assist, and render service to, such consumers, the Company has arranged, on and from Monday, September 2nd 1929, for cash to be received, at the local offices and between the hours specified below, in payment of such bills, which **MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT.**

LOCAL OFFICE SITUATED AT	OPEN ON WEEK DAYS, SATURDAYS AND BANK HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED, BETWEEN
Kingsway Tramway Depot, Dadar.	A.M. & 4 P.M. (S.T.)
Pydhowni Tramway Shelter.	
Tardeo Tramway Depot, Falkland Road.	
Crawford Market Tramway Shelter.	11 A.M. & 1 P.M. (S.T.)
Flora Fountain Tramway Shelter.	2 P.M. & 4 P.M. (S.T.)

C. N. MOBERLY,

M. Inst. C. E.

GENERAL MANAGER.

32745

Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1. August 28th, 1929.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT MASTERS for the Government Indian Central School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

2. The posts are non-pensionable but persons appointed will be required to contribute a Provident Fund if introduced. The pay of the posts is Shillings 280/- in the grade of Shillings 285-15-360 with free Government Quarters or House Allowance in lieu thereof.

3. A knowledge of Gujarati is considered essential. The applicant should be either a B.Sc. with Chemistry, or a B.A. with Physics and Chemistry. In the latter case a knowledge of French or Latin will be necessary.

4. Applications with full details and with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Poona, through the Educational Inspector, N.D., Ahmedabad, before 16th September, 1929. Preference will be given to trained men with experience. The form of application may be obtained from the Educational Inspector, N.D., Ahmedabad.

5. Selected candidates will be expected to enter into an agreement.

32763

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bai RAKHIABAI, daughter of Sulaimanji Ebrahimji and wife of Hassanali Yussufji, for self and as Guardian of the Minors, KAYUM-BHAI SULLEMANJI and AMTUBAI SULLEMANJI, PATMABAI, daughter of Sulaimanji Ebrahimji; Khan Saheb ABDEL HUSEIN HEPTULLABHOY for self and as Guardian for the Minors, Moizbhai and Heptullabhai and Kikabhoi Abdullhusein have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that any person having an claim, right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, inheritance, possession or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Shiloh Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the publication of this notice and that otherwise the sale would be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, would be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncanson Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8909, New No. 1768, Old Survey No. 1273 and New Survey Nos. 4744 and Cadastral Survey No. 3740 of Bhuleswar Division, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7540 and Old Street No. 139 and 141, New Street Nos. 453-455, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jasraj Mulji and now of Kalidas Koorji and partly by Mahomedan Jamalkhanna, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Hellambhai and now of Popat Dramji and on or towards the South by the property of formerly Moolji Anand and now of Messrs. Kureva and Kajiiji. Dated this 30th day of August, 1929.

GHULAM ALI & CO.

Purehaser's Attorneys.

32766

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of India's Nationalism.)

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press

Wonderful Foretelling

Please write the date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month. Charge for one year Rs. 2, for five years Rs. 7-5-0. Jayavasikeyani Talisman to achieve success in your undertakings, Rs. 2. V. P. charges Rs. 4. "SWADESAMITRAN", Tamil Daily of Madras, writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future. **GANDHI JOTISHA NILAYAM**, Tirutteni (Chittoor Dt.), Madras Presidency.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICEP. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
31 Aug.	Malwa*		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi.	ALL	16,619
14 "	Narkunda x.		16,572
21 "	Rajputana.		16,518
28 "	Morea*		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 "	Mantua*		10,946
19 "	Kaisari-Hind		11,518
26 "	Ranpura		16,601
3 Nov.	Razmak	WILL	10,602
9 "	Maloja x		20,837
16 "	Ranchi		16,650
23 "	Macedonia*		11,120
30 "	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India		19,648
21 "	Rawalpindi*		16,619
28 "	Kaisari-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 "	Razmak		10,602
18 "	Rajputana*	FROM	16,568
25 "	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 "	Morea		10,954
15 "	Mantua*	BOMBAY	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India		19,600
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 "	Kaisari-Hind	WITHOUT	11,518
15 "	Razmak*		10,602
22 "	Ranpura		16,601
29 "	Naldera x		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi*	TRAN-	16,619
19 "	Morea (Extra)	SHIPMENT	10,946
26 "	Razmak		10,602
3 May.	Malwa*		11,000
10 "	Narkunda*	AT	16,572
17 "	Viceroy of India		19,648
24 "	Rajputana*	ADEN	16,568
31 "	Kaisari-Hind		11,518
7 Oct.	Mooltan x		20,847
14 "	Macedonia		11,120

All sailings are subject to altera-
tion without notice.All passengers are required to be
in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.*Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for pas-
sengers from India.x Through steamers from Australia
have limited accommodation for pas-
sengers from India.SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN
TICKETS.FIRST and SECOND Saloon Re-
turn Tickets at Special Reduced
Rates will be issued for any Mail
steamer during the period, commen-
cing from Bombay with the sailing of
the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the
31st May 1930 and terminat-
ing with the steamer due in Bom-
bay on the 20th September 1930.
The fares will be as follows:—1st 2nd
Saloon SaloonTo London and back
by Sea .. £105 £75To London and back
via Marseilles includ-
ing P. & O. Special
Train across France
in both directions .. £120 £90To Marseilles and
back .. £100 £72The accommodation allotted will
be the best available at time of
application.SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for
Single Berth Cabins between 1st
June and 18th January.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or
TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
19th Dec.	Domala	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th "	Domala	8,442

These two vessels are only one
class ships. Fares as follows:—
Single Return.Bombay to Plymouth. A £64 £112
B £60 £105
C £56 £98

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru	5901	20 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	24 Sept.	4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8000	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Yokushima Maru	5976	28 Sept.	8 Oct.
Kashima Maru	10000	8 Oct.	18 Oct.
Sado Maru	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru	10500	16 Oct.	26 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 "	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru	8000	3 Oct.	20 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From	From
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	Maiden	8 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-Ameri-
can (East and West Coast) and
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Cheapest Round-the-World tour
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STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

1929.

13th Sept. Maloja .. Colombo and
Australia.25th " Kiderpore .. Straits, China and
Japan27th " Macedonia* .. Straits
China and Japan

11th Oct. Naldera .. Australia.

25th " Rawalpindi .. Straits
China and Japan

8th Nov. Narkunda .. Australia.

22nd " Rajputana .. Colombo, Straits
China & Japan

7th Dec. Mooltan .. Australia.

24th " Mantua .. Colombo, Straits,
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RANGOON.

1929

4th Sep. Bandra .. Busrah via Karachi
& Persian Gulf
Ports.

6th Sept. Varela .. Busrah via Karachi

11th " Kragola .. East & South
Africa.

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arrival of the inward English Mail.Local passengers for Karachi can
only proceed by Thurs-Friday sail-
ings when accommodation is not re-
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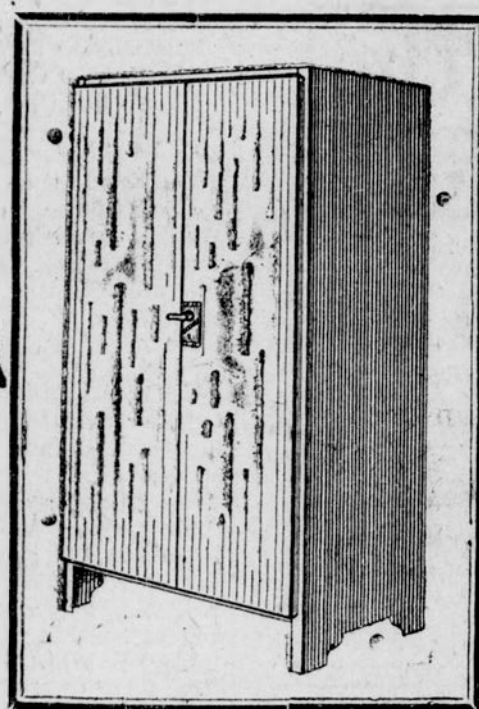
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Kalumal Pahlumal, officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, on relief by Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., to continue to officiate as additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence on deputation of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram vice Mr. C. M. Lobo who has reverted.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for three months and seven days.

Mr. George Coelho, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Honorary Physician, B. J. Hospital for Children, to be Superintendent of the Hospital in addition to his own duties, temporarily, with effect from July 1.

Mr. L. R. Mallandaine, Presidency Magistrate and Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, is granted leave for four months from August 15 or the date of relief.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, on relief, to act as Secretary to the Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments vice Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S.

Mr. S. K. Brahmandkar is re-appointed as part-time lecturer in Mercantile Law for the Accountancy Diploma classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay from September 1 or the date of relief from his temporary appointment in the High Court which ever is later, up to 10th March 1930.

MAGAZON DOCK EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the above Union was held on Sunday last, at Mazagon, Mr. R. A. Gole the Vice-President was in chair.

Mr. S. B. Phulsoonge the Hon. Secretary of the Union read the report.

The meeting adopted the annual report and the Balance sheet of accounts, elected 25 members of the Managing Committee and office-bearers for the new year. A resolution requesting the Managing Committee to appoint a Committee of five members to approach Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-law, the former president of the Union, and to request him to refund to the Union the amount of the old funds which stands in his name in the Bank was passed.

The names of the office bearers for current year are as under:—

President: Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Vice President: Mr. R. A. Gole, Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. S. D. Acharya, Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. B. Phulsoonge, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. V. D'Souza, Medical Advisers: Dr. Rane and Dr. M. B. Udgaonker, Legal Advisers: Messrs. Rustonji Ginwalla, Solicitors. & Co.

Mr. Gole the Vice-President and Mr. Acharya the Hon. Gen. Secretary exhorted the members to take more interest in the Union affair and Mr. Acharya paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Ginwalla the President and Mr. Jhabwalla the founder and the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Union.

PRACTICAL BOOKS ON SEX

The Hidden Secrets of Sex

This is undoubtedly a most complete book ever published dealing with all Topics of Sex Life. It gives exhaustive information on married life to secure sexual happiness and to lead a happy life. Printed on fine paper and cloth bound.

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Problem of Sex .. Re. 1 0
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MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

FINAL DIVIDEND OF RS. 5 PER SHARE.

A final dividend of Rs. 5 per share was declared at the 36th ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., held in Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman, Board of Directors, presiding.

The annual report and audited balance-sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1928, revealed a profit of Rs. 7,14,459-14-8 which with Rs. 26,698-0-4 brought forward from the previous year's account made a total of Rs. 7,41,157-15-0.

From this sum the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, Rs. 1,25,000; and have allocated to Depreciation on machinery, Rs. 1,72,000; Depreciation on buildings, Rs. 38,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 50,000; Equalisation of Dividend Fund, Rs. 1,00,000. Total Rs. 4,85,000. Leaving a balance of Rs. 2,56,157-15-0.

Which it is proposed to dispose of as follows:—Final dividend of Rs. 5 per share on 25,000 shares, Rs. 1,25,000; Bonus to Company's Staff, Rs. 15,000; Provision for Income-tax and Super-tax, Rs. 90,000; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 26,157-15. Total Rs. 2,56,157-15-0.

The report further stated that the Company's Mill No. 1 at Bangalore worked satisfactorily with a fair margin of profits. The Mill No. 2 acquired in Bombay began to work in March last, but the working had been partial and intermittent owing to labour troubles in the city. The directors hoped that these troubles would not last long and the city would soon enjoy industrial peace.

The annual report and balance-sheet was unanimously adopted. Mr. Albert Raymond, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. P. S. Mellor and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai were re-elected directors.

After the appointment of auditors and with a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

ARYA BHAVAN IN LONDON

A YEAR'S RECORD OF WORK

The Report of the Managing Committee of the Arya Bhavan, London for the year ending June 30, 1929, states:—

This house is the gift of Mr. & D. Birla and his friend and relative, Mr. Rangopal Mohla. It was declared open by Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., High Commissioner for India and a personal friend of Mr. G. D. Birla, in the presence of a large gathering of both Indians and Europeans on the 25th June, 1928. The underlying idea of establishing this Institution was, and still is, to bring that section of Orthodox Hindu merchants who have been reluctant to travel abroad, owing to their religious scruples, in direct and close contact with the merchants of the West. Although this lack of facilities had engaged for long the attention of many leading Orthodox Hindu merchants in India, the credit is due to Mr. Birla and Mr. Rangopal Mohla for giving this idea tangible form.

We have great pleasure in recording that since the opening of the Arya Bhavan there has been a very great demand for accommodation throughout the year from visitors from all parts of India. We have done our best to accommodate the maximum number of visitors, even, it may be, at times to their occasional slight inconvenience, and we have to record here our great appreciation and thanks to all our guests who have heartily co-operated with us. In spite of this, however, we had to refuse accommodation to many, and we offer our apologies to those who have been disappointed. We quite realise the great inconvenience which they may have suffered, but this could to some extent have been avoided by informing the management of their arrival in this country and booking rooms in advance.

The little library that has been established is the result of the labours of Rev. C. F. Andrews and we have to express our deep thanks to him, and to the generous donors of books and contributions thereto.

There is an ever increasing demand for similar facilities for the vegetarian members of the Indian community which ought also to be provided for, and we trust that Indian philanthropists who feel for the needs of the Orthodox Hindus and for the cause of strict vegetarianism, will divert a part of their benevolence to supply this need. This Committee would willingly place their services and experience at the disposal of such generously minded persons.

THE "YOUNG LIBERATOR."

The annual number of the "Young Liberator" will be published in the first week of September. Among many interesting and valuable con-

Happy Times

Become the owner of a

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

and you are sure of "Happy Times" spent in riding the only All-Steel bicycle in the world. There are various models to choose from, which your nearest agent will gladly show you, or post you free full particulars.

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

tributions, are "the Revolt of Indian Youth" by Mr. Fenner Brockway, "Safety First" by Mr. Bernard Houghton, "Anglo-Indian relations" by Harold F. Bing, and an exhaustive review of the youth movement in India. Messrs Satyapuri, M. H. Vakil and others have also contributed to the journal.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

The following Members are selected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their match on—

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

A. Team.

Hindu Gymkhana v/s. Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
Mr. S. S. Dongre (Capt.), Mr. B. D. Jog, Mr. V. S. Dongre, Mr. J. V. Dabholkar, Mr. D. S. Talpade, Mr. B. K. Shah, Mr. V. M. Merchant, Mr. C. N. Mehta, Mr. A. G. Gupta, Mr. M. V. Dhunatker, Mr. K. P. Dhargalkar.

(On Home Ground.)

SUNDAY, Sept. 1.

(A. Team.)

Hindu Gymkhana v/s. Young Friends Union Cricket Club.
Mr. L. P. Jai. (Capt.), Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, Mr. S. S. Dongre, Mr. B. D. Jog, Mr. G. P. Gaikwad, Mr. C. N. Mehta, Mr. V. M. Merchant, Mr. A. D. Munde, Mr. D. S. Talpade, Mr. C. M. Rana, Mr. R. R. Wadkar.

(To be played on the Home Ground, beginning at 11.30 a.m.)

WE offer these Sample packets and if found effective full size bottles may be bought.

RAJRATNA:

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

RAMARATNA:

For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.

Price: Sample Packet Rs. 4/-, Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills

One hour effect. Price Rs. 5/- per bottle, V.P. Extra.

TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only. Postage Free.

VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Pydhoni Chawki, BOMBAY 3.

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajwadi Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and looking jet black.

This "Rajwadi Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use. Price One phial Re. 1-2.

Small phial Rs. 10/-, Postage 1/- to 2 phials Rs. 6/-, On remittance of Rs. 4/- sample phial is sent free of postage.

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HAIR is such a sensitive thing if you treat it right it grows and looks well, if not it will begin to show signs of neglect. If your HAIR is disappointing in any way insure it against all the dangers that threaten it with

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it will positively restore your HAIRS health, even after years of neglect or improper treatment. In use all over the country for over half a century.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

C. K. SEN & CO., Ld. CALCUTTA.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 1.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Society, Annual General Meeting, 9, Bakehouse Lane, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

The Capitol—Eleanor Boardman and James Murray in "The Crowd"—Elgin Drama in 9 parts. Also the latest Empire News Gazette. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Extra Shows at 4 and 8.15 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

YOUNG LADIES' UNION.

The annual gathering of the Young Ladies' Union will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir. Miss R. Reuben, B.A., will preside.

BOMBAY LOKITWADI SANGHA.

A meeting of the Bombay Lokitwadi Sangha will be held at 8.30 p.m. to-night (Saturday), at Khandke Building No. 1, Dadar.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhankodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 1st September.

BAZAR GATE A. V. SCHOOL.

A meeting of the students and the staff of the Bazar Gate A. V. School, will take place to-day (Saturday), at 1 p.m. (S. T.), to give prize to the ex-students of the school who passed the Matriculation at the last Examination.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Chureghate Street, on Saturday next at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lalubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jannadas Mathuradas' Bungalow, Borivli, on Sunday evening at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta (in English) at the Lohana Higher Education Boarding House at Devakaran Mansion, second floor, Princess Street, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PROVINCIAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

An Executive Committee Meeting of the Mahasabha will be held at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Saturday), at 419-D Kalhadevi Road.

NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd. have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum equal to 25 sh. per share, free of Income Tax, to be paid on 14th September.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagwat Gita at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra, to-day (Saturday), at 9.0 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9.0 a.m. (S. T.).

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of this School Dr. N. A. Thootli will deliver the third in his series of public lectures on "The Sex Problem in the Indian National Reconstruction" at the Lecture Hall of this School (University South Wing, First Floor), to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

COMING! REVOLUTION

Just Wait and Watch.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar

TO BE HELD FROM SEPT. 21

Encouraged by the success and the response the Bombay Youth League had received from the manufacturers, and the public, during their last Swadeshi Bazar held in May in the Jinnah Hall. The Youth League are again organizing another Swadeshi Bazar at Madhav Baug from September 21 to October 2, and it is also gratifying to note that Mahatma Gandhi's birthday fall on October 2.

The Bazar is bound to provide a good stimulus to the growing demand for indigenous commodities. A splendid opportunity is offered to the Indian manufacturers and dealers to exhibit their goods. A limited number of stalls are available and offered to genuine Swadeshi Firms. The charge for each stall is from Rs. 25 onwards for the whole week. A heavy rush for stalls is expected. All Swadeshi dealers are urged not to miss this fine opportunity to popularise their goods. For full particulars write to Secretary Swadeshi Bazar Committee, Youth League, Bombay.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

KRISHNA JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Gujarati Ladies Social Club, a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Baug C. P. Tank Road, for the celebration of the Krishna Jayanti, when Kashinivasi Swamy Prempuri will deliver a lecture on the Mahabharat.

THE GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. V. P. Varde will conduct the Secretaries Training Class (in Marathi) of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), at 6.0 p.m. and 9.0 a.m. respectively at the Maratha High School, Girgaum.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. G. S. Ghurya will deliver a lecture on "Sociology" and Mr. P. G. Naik on "Vigilance and Rescue Work" at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

There will be Vocal Music by the well-known musician Mongi Khan (son of Alladiya Khan) on Sunday, the 1st September, 1929, at 9 p.m. in the Dadaba Jaganneth Hall. Only members of the Association and the subscribers are invited to attend.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Elphinstone College Government Social Service League Concert will take place to-day (Saturday) in Sir C. J. Hall at 5.30 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. An interesting programme of English songs, Gujarati Dramatic pieces and Marathi songs has been arranged. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be one of the honoured guests of the evening.

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Maulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A. (Cantab.), will deliver a public lecture on Quran at the "Ittihad" Office, Top floor, Azhobawalla Building, Bhendi Bazar, on Sunday at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union Mr. K. M. Munshi, M. L. C., will deliver a public lecture on "Compulsory Physical Training in Schools and Colleges", to-day (Saturday), at 6.15 p.m. in Union Hall, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty Sea-face.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University will preside. On Sunday the 1st September, at 6.15 p.m., Mr. C. C. Mehta will deliver a public lecture in the Union Hall on "The Place of Mahatma Gandhi in Gujarati Literature."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 15th instant arrived Port Said at noon on the 29th instant and left there the same afternoon.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Murray" left Suez onwards on the evening of the 28th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at noon the same day.

DRINKING POTS IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

NO TAMPERING WITH CORPORATION DECISION

CITY FATHI RS CALL FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

That disciplinary action should be taken against Municipal school teachers who committed breach of the Corporation resolution regarding the provision of "common drinking pots" in municipal schools was emphasised by several members at a meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee held on Friday evening. Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram presided.

The question arose out of a letter addressed by the Secretary, Schools Committee, stating that his attention had been drawn to a certain newspaper report to the effect that some distinction was being observed in the Foras Road Marathi Boys' School in the matter of drinking water vessels kept for pupils of "depressed" classes and pupils of other classes.

SCHOOL BOYS ON STRIKE.

The Chairman said that from the facts that had come to his knowledge, it appeared that the boys belonging to the "depressed" classes objected to two separate vessels kept in the school for the provision of water to the "upper" and "depressed" classes respectively. The Head Master first paid no heed to the agitation until the "depressed" class boys who were in a majority declared strike and marched out of the School and shouted "Shivaji Maharaj ki Jai" and "Ambedkar ki Jai".

In his opinion it was a serious matter and the Head Master should have reported the facts to the Schools Committee. He thought the Head Master should be warned against any breach of the Corporation resolution regarding "common drinking pots".

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST HEAD MASTER.

Mr. Khairaz suggested that strong disciplinary action should be taken against the Head Master.

Prof. V. G. Rao was of the opinion that a breach of the Corporation resolution should on no account be allowed and should be strongly dealt with. But he wanted that the Head Master should be given an opportunity to offer explanation and defence before he was condemned.

HEAD MASTER NOT TO BE BLAMED.

The Secretary of the Committee said that from personal enquiries he conducted he had come to the conclusion that the Head Master was not to be blamed. There were two vessels kept in the school at different places. It was open for any boy to drink water from any one of the vessels but it appeared that the "depressed" class boys took water exclusively from one vessel and the "upper" class boys also did likewise. Besides, he knew the Head Master to be one of the best teachers and an impartial man.

Mr. S. K. Pupala said that he had received complaints that the arrangement in the school was annoying to the "depressed" classes. He admitted that the Head Master concerned had a good reputation and record. NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

Mr. Vaidya thought there was absolutely no ground for complaint. The Head Master did obey the Corporation resolution in the first instance by stopping the old system.

Dr. Vora wanted to know the exact interpretation of the Corporation resolution. In the light of the discussion on the resolution he thought it was permissible for boys to make separate arrangements if they wished to do so at their own cost, but so far as the Corporation was concerned, it would provide one and common drinking pot.

SPIRIT OF CORPORATION RESOLUTION.

The Chairman said that the spirit of the Corporation resolution was to do away with the existing distinction between "upper" and "depressed" classes and to encourage from the initial stage a spirit of equality among boys. The Schools Committee, he thought, must stick up to the spirit of the resolution at all costs.

After some more discussion it was decided to call for a report from the Head Master of the school in regard to the incident.

WOMAN HACKED TO DEATH

REFUSAL TO YIELD TO INDECENT PROPOSALS

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED BY HIGH COURT

Incensed by a woman's refusal to indecent proposals, one Shripat Salva, an agriculturist, hacked her to death with a scythe. The sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Poona was confirmed by the Bombay High Court.

The accused had previously made indecent proposals to Kashiabai, the deceased woman, who had scornfully rejected him. On the day of the incident, he waylaid her as she was passing alone in the fields and attacked her with a scythe. The scene was witnessed from a distance by a boy who informed her husband.

The accused at first made a confession which he subsequently retracted in the Sessions trial. Their Lordships found that the confession was corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. The sentence was, therefore, confirmed.

APPEAL BY SIR ADAMJI PEERBHAY'S GRANDSON

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY UNCLE

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Wyld at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Akbarally Abdulhussein Adamji Peerbhoy against the order of Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitting Ajibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy (Appellant's uncle), and two others on a charge of assaulting him.

It will be recalled that the Magistrate in acquitting the accused, had held that this was a false complaint by the appellant who was directed to pay a certain sum to the accused as compensation.

Their Lordships upheld the Magistrate's order of acquittal and compensation, and dismissed the appeal.

DURGA AT TARDEO

PARSI BARONET'S APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION

Before Mr. Justice Allison at the High Court came on the suit filed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, praying for a mandatory injunction against Miersha Khubisha to remove certain structures and a tomb from certain property of which the plaintiff was a receiver.

The plaintiff stated that he and his son Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior) had lent Rs. 15 lakhs to Dr. Shroff and Mr. J. R. Patel on a mortgage of a piece of land at Tardeo. As the debtor failed to pay up the loan on the due date, a preliminary mortgage decree was passed by the Court in 1925 in favour of the plaintiff who was appointed receiver of the land.

Plaintiff alleged that some time ago the defendant trespassed upon the land and had built a tomb and a structure thereon, in spite of the plaintiff's protests. Plaintiff prayed for injunction against trespass by the defendant and the Mahomedans who visited the tomb, and claimed Rs. 500 as damages.

TRESPASS DENIED.

The defendant denied that there was trespass either by him or by visitors to the tomb. He stated that the tomb was the Durgah of the holy Peer Syed Nazir Ali Khwaja, which had been standing there for 50 years and was worshipped by Mahomedans and Parsis. The public had exercised their right of all worship without interruption for all this time. The defendant was the caretaker of the Durgah for the last 25 years, and had been receiving gifts and offerings from the followers of the Peer.

The case is proceeding.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The following contributions have been received by the Servants of the India Society, Bombay, for the Assam and Sind Floods Relief work: Contributions previously announced, Rs. 875-13-5; Contribution received from Mr. Patesingh, Rs. 10-0-0; Contribution received from Mr. Zatakia, Pleader, Baroda, Rs. 11-0-0; Contribution received from Mr. M. N. K., Rs. 25-0-0; Total Rs. 921-13-5.

SIND FLOOD RELIEF.

Contribution received from Mr. M. N. K., Rs. 25.

GOVERNOR'S BOMBAY RELIEF FUND.

FOR SIND FLOOD SUFFERERS. As September 2nd is Shrawan Monday and as Hindus would find it inconvenient to attend, it has been decided to hold the Sheriff's meeting in connection with the Governor's Bombay Relief Fund for Sind on Tuesday, September 3rd (instead of Monday, September 2nd) at 6 p.m. in the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor will address the meeting.

POONA RACES FIRST DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

3.30 P. M.

The Dealers' New Plate.

1. BUICK

2. AMIJ

3. SAIFULDOWLA

3.30 P. M.

The Lincoln Plate.

1. PRINCE ARTHUR

2. ATHOL

3. EMBARDEE

4.0 P. M.

The All-India Produce Stakes.

1. ALL'S WELL

2. TRIPOLI

3. DRURY DANCE.

4.30 P. M.

The Poona Arab Stakes.

1. HARSAK

2. YAFAR

3. GOOD TIME.

5.0 P. M.

The Trial Plate.

1. LOWMOOR

2. DARIAL II

3. FRENCH BRIAR

5.30 P. M.

The Criterion.

1. ROMAN ROUE

2. LONG REIGN

3. STAR OF INDIA

6.0 P. M.

The Baldyle Plate.

1. CHARMATINE

2. PORIEDA

3. TALES OF ESSEX

G. K. SCOUTS' CAMP.

The Gopal Krishna Scouts' Club holds its Third Periodical Camp in the Y. M. C. A. Nagaon Hut to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow to-day). Nearly 150 scouts will assemble and an interesting programme will be gone through. A small exhibition of handicraft articles specially made by Scouts of the poorer classes will be opened at the hands of Mr. H. W. Bryant, General Secretary of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. to-day at 6.30 p.m. The campfire which meets at 6.30 the same night will certainly exhibit very interesting events. A special course of training for 1st, 2nd, class scouts has been arranged under

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 21 POINTS UP

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

New York, Aug. 30.

Previous Closing Rate 19.25

To-day's Opening Rate 19.32

Difference plus.07

To-day's Closing Rate 19.46

Difference plus.21

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 7 points and after scattered initial selling ruled very firm throughout the day and closed with a rise of 21 points. There was part absence of offerings owing to continued unfavourable weather over the cotton belt. The draught in Texas stimulated buying and short covering. The general sentiment is becoming definitely bullish and private bullish crop estimates are inducing better demand for textile goods.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Aug. 30.

Previous Closing Rate 9.98

To-day's Opening Rate 10.06

Difference plus.08

To-day's Closing Rate 10.16

Difference plus.18

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool market is due to open with a rise of 3 to 4 points, and Broach A/M is expected to open at Rs. 348-8-0.

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKETS.

The local market will remain open to-day from noon to 3 p.m. whilst Sewri market will remain closed to-day on account of Jain "Pachusan." The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Monday the 2nd proximo on account of Labour Day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 30.

Silver Ready 24 4 0

Lower 0 1 0

Silver Forward 24 6 0

Lower 0 1 0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

1st Settlement 55 8 0

2nd Settlement 55 8 0

3rd Settlement 55 9 0

DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN WORKERS

POLICE DISALLOW GOING IN PROCESSION

TWO ARRESTED AND BAILED OUT

Once again the women workers of some of the local mills made an attempt to go in a procession on Friday morning, but their activity was nipped in the bud by the timely intervention of the police. At about 8 a.m. some women workers of the New Great Eastern Mill came out and began to shout "Lal Bawtaji jay". This was a signal for the women workers of other mills also to come out, but the Chinchpokli Police Chowki was just near the spot of the demonstration, and the police did not allow the women to go in a procession. Some women tried to defy the police and began to shower them with abuse. Indirabai Narayan and Janibai, were arrested by the police for being disorderly and abusing Sub-Inspector Satam. They were then taken to Byenalla police station and other women also followed them. Until they were bailed out their companions waited for them outside the police station and then dispersed.

FRIDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1, 13, 655

Friday, (Aug. 30.)

The Secretary, Bombay Millworkers' Association, writes:—"In spite of a strike of reellers and winders in the New City Mills, which has necessitated the temporary closing down of that mill to-day, the attendance has increased to 1,13,655."

PROTEST MEETING OF KUMTA RESIDENTS.

Kumta residents in Bombay and their sympathisers will hold a public meeting at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Peerbhoy Building to protest against the proposed enhancement of tax by the Kumta Municipality on commodities like rice, chilies, sugar, kerosene oil, betelnuts, etc.

All the Kumta residents in Bombay and their sympathisers are requested to attend the meeting.

COMING



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**The
Bombay Chronicle**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1929.

Reason and Dogma

The story is often told of a divine who, being told that the earth moves round the sun, protested that he could not possibly accept so heterodox a view as there was nothing in his scriptures to support it but there was much to contradict it. So summary a method of dismissing demonstrable truths of Life and Nature has not been confined to any one age or clime but has been almost universal in the past, reason and common sense but slowly asserting themselves against dogma. So powerful is the force of tradition that there are still many irrational dogmas that appear self-evident to those steeped in tradition. People have not yet forgotten the way in which a teacher who taught the theory of evolution was punished by some devout Christians of America. We now hear of some Mahamahopadhyayas who gravely submitted to the Age of Consent Committee that, according to the immutable law of the Shastras, "the best time for the marriage of girls is the 8th year from conception, 9th and 10th years the next best, after that up to puberty ranks low, while after puberty it is absolutely reprehensible."

The way so many people cling to some old text is touching, for otherwise they do seem to possess their reason intact. It is in vain to argue with them that what passes for a divine word may have no authority to prove its divinity, that the ancient texts often contradict themselves or are ambiguous, that there might have been any member of spurious interpolations therein, or that they have long survived their utility. It is throwing words away as in the case of the six year old child who persisted in saying "we are seven." They may admit that a reform in question is most just, most beneficent from a rational point of view. But they would still persist in saying: "That reform must go by the board. It is not sanctioned by our ancient texts." Fortunately men of this type are few and, being regarded as abnormal, are wisely left alone even when they get very vocal. But not quite so few are those who reluctantly submit to an absurdity sanctioned by ancient texts and scrupulously refuse to disown the texts openly. How many are prepared to say publicly that to the extent their ancient texts are opposed to the clear established dictates of reason and conscience, those texts must go? Yet, unless a large number of persons are bold enough to make such a declaration, a sure foundation for radical social reform cannot be said to be laid. It may be possible to enact a few laws embodying reform through the concentrated efforts of a few. But society as a whole cannot be reformed unless many of the leaders boldly stand up for reason against every irrational dogma, however ancient. Half-hearted passive sympathy for reform is a slippery foundation.

We are not much surprised to find that some of our contemporaries and leaders are yet silent on the Age of Consent Committee's report and some others have given but a half-hearted support to it. Possibly as a result of such an attitude some of the super-orthodox people have started a campaign against the report and even the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference of Dacca, presided over by Mr. Kelkar, is understood to have rejected the Child Marriage Bill and the Age of Consent Bill. We have not the least doubt that the defeat of such reactionary propaganda is a question of time. We are rather glad that the orthodox sections are agitating. For it is passivity that is the greatest enemy of progress and sustained agitation must end in the triumph of reason. True reformers will be put upon their mettle now and those who dilly-dally will soon be found out. It is up to the reformers in every community and in every city, especially the Youth Leagues, to be stir themselves and not to rest on their oars. They must again canvass the widest support for the recommendations of the Committee. If they can go farther and take their stand generally on Reason and Humanity against every dogma to the contrary, they will have laid a strong foundation for many a greater reform.

Will Britain See Fair?

It is the imperative duty of Britain as the Mandatory Power, to whom is entrusted the duty of administering Palestine, "to see fair" between all the communities inhabiting the country. The incident over the Wailing Wall indicates that a very large section of the population of Palestine, the Arabs, who regard the country as much their National Home as do the Zionists, has reasonable grounds to suspect that Britain has adopted an unfair and iniquitous attitude towards the followers of the Muslim faith. The very first lines of the text of the Palestine Mandate contain the significant words—"it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." The Arabs contend that during the few years that Britain has been administering the Mandate her policy has been to ignore the civil and religious rights of other communities for the benefit of the Jews, partly because of the economic importance of attracting a large number of Zionists from all parts of the world to settle in the country.

Had there been in Palestine a government in which all the communities felt they had their fair share, it would have been its primary duty to tackle immediately the question of religious and civil rights which might cause grave disturbance to public order. Britain has denied Palestine self-government and her method of checking public disorders is the familiar one of resort to armed force. The telegram to the British Premier from the President of the Arab Executive in Jerusalem is eloquent and poignant

expression of the acute resentment of the Arab population over the refusal to grant Home Rule to the country. The telegram points out that "naval and military forces may keep order but permanent order and peace are impossible until the Arab national demands for the establishment of a democratic administration and the abolition of the Balfour Declaration are positively considered."

No more significant warning could be given to the British people and the League of Nations, which has saddled the Mandatory system on Palestine, of the seriousness of the situation in a land which is regarded with equal veneration by the Christian, the Jew and the Muslim. It is, indeed, a tragic commentary on the Kellogg Pact of Peace that on the day when President Hoover should be dilating upon its utility as an instrument of peace, in one of the holiest parts of the world it should have been necessary to resort to military measures to check the natural resentment of a people which has, unfortunately, burst out in violence and disorder. That the Arabs have grave reasons to apprehend that their political status and religious rights will gradually be in greater jeopardy is well evidenced in the proceedings of the recent Congress of Zionists at Zurich. It was made clear at that Congress that the Zionists needed "the moral support of their Jewish brethren who had not yet seen that Palestine should be the focal point of Jewish endeavour, that the 'National Home' was no longer merely a Zionist affair, but a Jewish affair." Jews all over the world have not only shown their readiness to give the moral support, but they are also ready to render generous financial support to the Zionist cause. And the Arabs naturally view with apprehension the systematic infiltration of Jewish capital and Jewish human energy into Palestine, an infiltration which is very welcome to the Mandatory Power. They suspect that the close alliance between the Mandatory Power and the Jewish leaders, owing to the unity in political outlook and in the ideals of economic exploitation of the country that exists between the two parties, means a loss to Arab political prestige and opportunity. Nothing less than an immediate grant of genuine self-government to Palestine can quell this natural Arab discontent.

Agreement at Last

The Political Commission of the Hague Conference was more fortunate in arriving at a successful solution of the problem it had to tackle than the Financial Commission. The latter had a very stormy time of it, the Four Powers being obliged at last to concede a 90 per cent of the British demands. But the Political Commission has solved the problem of the evacuation of the Rhineland particularly in its financial aspect in a manner in regard to which Germany will have no reason to complain. The cost of occupation has been reduced to sixty million marks, of which Germany is to pay thirty million, while the occupying Powers pay the balance. This half and half arrangement will be viewed favourably in German political circles and the fact that Germany has waived the claim for damage in the occupied area indicates that the whole question was discussed at the Hague in a remarkably accommodating spirit.

MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

IS COMMISSIONER BEING APPOINTED?

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

It is now well-nigh a month since newspaper correspondents from Simla started the medical profession by announcing that the Government of India were contemplating the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards, and in spite of the demands made by the Press and by the independent medical profession, Government have not yet seen it fit or necessary authoritatively to inform the public. Such a decision could not possibly have been arrived at except through gross ignorance of the position of medical education in India and through non-appreciation of the dangers attendant upon such an appointment. It is rumoured—one does not know how far such a rumour is true, but nonetheless it is there—that it was the combined opposition of Indian Ministers of Health that killed the All-India Medical Council Bill and made it possible for the Government of India to adopt the pernicious and derogatory principle of appointing a single man as an All India authority on medical education. If the rumour be true, then I have no hesitation in asserting that the Ministers have greatly blundered and have created a position that is both stultifying for themselves and insulting to the medical profession and the medical faculties at the same time.

MINISTERS' APPREHENSIONS.

It is explained that this opposition from the Ministers was probably based on their fears of an insidious attack by the Central Government on their powers and prerogatives in matters of administrative details. If that be so, I sympathise with them in their fears, but I cannot forgive them for their action. Why did they not take the medical profession in their confidence and were not property and well posted in the matter of their rights and wrongs on such a vitally important question before they yielded to the bogey of their self-created fears? They are supposed to be the representatives of the people and this attitude of theirs, as it is based on nothing but want of proper information, can on no account be excused. They have apparently not taken the trouble even to understand the A B C of the problem and have floundered in the morass of their ignorance and fears, to the detriment of medical education.

INEXCUSABLE CONDUCT.

General politics so much absorb the time and attention of these Ministers that apparently they have no opportunity of gathering even the minimum of information on such an important subject, and medical education problems are being treated as if they are of no importance. We do not know whether the Ministers have blundered because of their own inaptitude, or unwillingness to master the details of each and every question before them or because of the direction due to information placed before them, but they have bungled the whole thing and created a situation which is nothing short of a calamity for the medical profession in India, and no amount of bickering would be of any use at the moment. So that this disaster may be averted in time, it is apt to be the

dent medical profession to educate the Ministers, and it is hoped that they will even now rectify their mistake and remedy the evil.

HOSTILITY OF VESTED INTERESTS.

Ever since the principle of Indianisation of the I.M.S. was adopted, nothing but open hostility has been shown towards the Indian medical profession by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland and they have not hesitated in running down both medical education in India and the Indian student, in season and out of season. As long as I.M.S. men were professors at the medical colleges every thing was well and good as it should be under the control and direction of those Europeans who were bound to keep up the traditions of English education, but the moment Indians became professors and became responsible for teaching, the slogan was immediately raised that Indian medical education was rotten to the core. Neither the teacher nor the taught were any good and the General Medical Council warned the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government that unless they accepted the principle of creation of an All-Indian Medical Council to look after the maintenance of medical standards in India, or appointed a Commissioner of such standards, they would withdraw the recognition of University medical degrees.

A THREAT.

The General Medical Council threatens the Government of India in a matter, which is a reserved subject and the Ministers have simply no voice in this connection. It is the G.M. Council of Great Britain that bosses the show and the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, who are supposed to be protectors of the interests of India simply stand by and the Indian medical profession, including those in the Indian University Medical Faculties, are subjected to this attack, without any let or hindrance. In so many words, the Council of Great Britain say: "We are in legally constituted power and in control of Indian medical qualification according to an Act of Parliament, and luckily as it is a reserved central subject, we are going to exercise that power. We are suddenly awakened to the grave danger of the deterioration of Indian medical education and we are determined to put the house in order in the interests of the British public, particularly because the teachers are Indian and as such, *prima facie*, absolutely inferior. We advise you to accept our recommendations, and if you in India do not accept them, we will withdraw the recognition of your degrees." This is the sort of thing that has been going on for the last few years, and the Ministers have not an iota of power to say even 'nay' to this torture.

DISHONEST TACTICS.

The arguments of the G. M. Council are not honest and are a mere excuse to run down the Indian medical profession so that the Indianisation of the colleges may be hindered and if possible practically stopped. This whole business is a camouflage and the most degrading and disheartening thing is that unless the Indian Universities, one and all, are prepared to put up a united front and give a joint battle on this issue to the G. M. Council there is no hope of a respite or redress. I deliberately ask: "What have the Ministers done so far to protect Indian medical interests in this regard?" I ask: Have they any *locus standi vis a vis* the General Medical Council? It is the poor Universities that are tied down hand and foot and then are challenged to put up a fight. It is a queer game of boxing that satisfies the sporting instincts of the Britishers, while the Secretary of State and the Government of India stand by as Referees. We members of the Indian medical profession have not a single representative on the General Medical Council to put up a fight there and protect our honour when we are dirtily attacked by a world-wide propaganda broadcast through news agencies, that the Indian

Notes of the Day

Height of Callousness.

The callousness of the Punjab authorities towards the hunger-strikers is amazing. For weeks they have been severely watching the Lahore hunger-strikers dying by inches and seem to have washed their hands of the matter by appointing a Jail Reform Committee. But what is the earthly use of reformed rules where considerations of fairness and humanity are flouted? We understand that a sister of one of the hunger-strikers went to Lahore all the way from Benares to see her brother but was refused an interview, though the jail rules permit such interviews. And now we hear that a hunger-striker at Mianwali is sentenced to three months' additional rigorous imprisonment for the crime of going on hunger-strike.

Insult to India.

The vexatious terms imposed by the Union Government on Mr. Mahomed Ali's visit to South Africa do little credit to that Government. Mr. Mahomed Ali is perfectly right in regarding them as an "insult to India" and in refusing to accept them. The Government of India, too, would be discrediting themselves and the country, if they fail to protest emphatically against the terms. Mr. Mahomed Ali's assurance that his visit was absolutely non-political should not have been necessary, but having been voluntarily offered, ought to have sufficed. For the Union Government now to insist that he must not discuss any political issue or any religious question outside the Mahomedan faith even privately is a frivolous condition, calculated to humiliate an eminent Indian and the country itself. It is a plain duty of all Indians, irrespective of their political or other opinions, to stand by Mr. Mahomed Ali and help him in his efforts to settle the matter honourably. We would like to know what the Government of India propose to do to protect the just rights of an Indian.

Conflict of Rights.

We have often had occasion to comment upon the Princes' silence on the constitutional rights of the States people while they are insistent on their own Treaty rights. The July number of the Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs has also something pertinent to say on this point. In an editorial notice of the Chamber of Princes' publication entitled "The British Crown and the Indian States" the Journal says: "There is no recognition of the potential rights of the subjects of the States or the part which they may look forward to playing. For it is almost impossible to envisage any form of Federal constitution into which the States can be fitted. The Butler Committee approach this difficult question deliberately in para 50 of their report. We agree with them that there need arise no question of the 'elimination' of the ruler. But his evolution into a constitutional monarch must surely involve a great modification of existing rights and privileges; and it is hard to see how in the long run the Paramount Power could lend its strength to preserving these in their entirety against a popular demand for change."

Possible Adjustment.

All Treaty rights, arising out of the exigencies of the past, must of course be respected; but they are all subject to the fundamental rights of the people which no Treaty can barter away. The Journal rightly remarks that the Paramount Power cannot possibly guarantee the maintenance for an indefinite time all the existing privileges of the Princes without regard to the rights of the people. The best way out of the difficulty is for representatives of all the parties concerned to confer together and agree to maintain the rights of the people to Responsible Government on the one hand and of the Princes as constitutional monarchs.

A Thought For The Day.

"He who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best mental gifts of mankind."

Quick Use.

"Did father seem pleased?" asked the newly engaged young girl of her young man, "when you told him of the £200 you had saved?" "I think so," he replied. "He borrowed it."

(Continued on Page 13)

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I am surprised that the prospects of the Western India Match Co. Ltd. published in your issue of the 1st August 1929 has aroused so little comment. With a view to take advantage of the protection granted by Legislature to the manufacture of matches, the Swedish Match Co., a foreign company, has established several factories in India and its production has been that it will, in due course, give a substantial interest in its Indian venture to residents of India; the prospects purports to be a step in this direction, and it is necessary to see whether a fair opportunity has been given to Indians to become interested in the above company.

The law requires that no prospectus should be published until a copy of it has been first filed with the Registrar of Companies. It also requires that the prospectus should state on the face of it that a copy had been filed for registration. The Swedish Match Co. has made a breach of both these provisions of law, and is liable to a fine of Rs. 50 per day, but what is such a fine to a rich and powerful company like the Swedish Match Co.?

Ordinarily the law requires that among other things a prospectus should give the following information:

(a) the qualification of directors and their remuneration;
(b) the nature and extent of the interest of every director in the promotion of or in the property to be acquired by the company;

(c) the dates of and parties to every material contract and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract may be inspected.
The prospectus does not give information on any one of the above points, and here the Swedish Match Co. believes it has kept on the right side of the law because the Western India Match Co. Ltd. has been in existence as a private company for some years and the law requires the above information to be given only in the case of a new company offering its shares to the public. The question, however, is whether even if the letter of the law has not been infringed, it was right to withhold from the prospectus relevant and material information without which no person of ordinary prudence would be induced to take shares in the company.

Some persons intending to apply for shares asked to be supplied with a copy of the memorandum and articles of Association of the Company, and this request was refused. Ordinarily the Memorandum of Association has to be published in extenso at the foot of the prospectus, but this provision of law, again, does not apply to a private company which has been in existence for some years.

When the Indian Companies

Act, 1913, comes to be next amended (and the amendment, you will agree, is long overdue), I trust steps will be taken to block effectually loopholes like the one we are now considering. A private company on its being converted into a public company by a private resolution of its shareholders should not enjoy a greater latitude as to its prospectus than a newly formed public company.

The prospectus which has been published is more remarkable for the information it withholds than for the information it gives. The public are asked to be interested in the company's factories stated to have cost Rs. 48,69,000, but no information is vouchsafed as to where these factories are, how many of them, what their capacity is, and what are estimated to be their working results. One is unable to say whether the book value of Rs. 48,69,000 for the factories is not far in excess of their present real value. The Swedish Match Co. claim that they have charged nothing for goodwill, but this can be tested only if one knows the present replacement value of the factories. The accounts of the private company from 1923 upto date are not open to inspection, and it is impossible to say how much of the total amount spent from the beginning upto date is represented by actual assets. The Swedish Match Co. hold in the company Rs. 47 lacs capital, and invite the public to take up further capital to the extent of Rs. 53 lacs, but it is not stated how this additional capital is going to be utilized. The statement in the prospectus is that this new capital will be used towards the reduction of the company's floating liabilities. It is not stated what these floating liabilities are, but according to the balance sheet they do not exceed about Rs. 15 lacs. How can one then make any sense of this statement? It seems the additional capital is not required for expansion of business, because for that purpose the company is hedged out that the company will be able to borrow at 6 per cent. It is not stated on what terms the Swedish Match Co. are to act as the managing agents of the company. When a corporation with the knowledge and experience of the Swedish Match Co. issues a prospectus like the above, what is one to think? What is their motive in publishing such a travesty of a prospectus? It is true the assent of three prominent Indians (one from each Presidency Town) has been obtained to act as directors, but this has not a reassuring effect. They seem to have signed the prospectus without any conception as to what in fairness to the public it should and should not contain.—Yours, etc.

AN INVESTOR.

PEOPLE IN PUBLIC EYE



Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who left for England on Wednesday.



Prof. Raman who has been invited by Oxford and other European universities to deliver lectures sailed for England on Wednesday.



Miss Bapsy Pavri who returned to India this week.



Sir D'Arcy Lindsay who returned to India on Friday.

TRAVELLING SCHOOL FOR G. M. DEALERS

Bombay Plant Inaugurates a New Service in India

Some days ago a travelling caravan emerged from the Assembly Factory of General Motors India Limited at Secre, Bombay, bearing the famous "Service Sign" of that well-known organisation so familiar to motorists throughout the western world.

Few could have imagined that the caravan was bent on a long and adventurous journey, which would practically cover the more important as well as the remote districts of India.

In the West where motoring has become a common-place factor in the life of the people, the sight of a travelling school is all too familiar. Here in India, however, it may be well to describe some of the reasons which have made the Bombay plant to inaugurate the first "Rolling Service School," as it has been aptly named by someone.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRAINING.

At the time of establishing a Service School in Bombay for the benefit of General Motors dealers in the Territory, it was realised that some of them may find it difficult to send their personnel for training in Bombay, mainly on account of the vast distances which separate one part of the country from another. But it was evident also in that case it was desirable to send out a Travelling School to meet these dealers on the spot, and so educate them in better shop and business methods.

In order to carry out this educational programme, which was regarded as very essential in the interests of not only car-owners but also the dealers themselves, the Bombay Plant arranged for two Field Service representatives to start from the factory in a Chevrolet Truck, which has

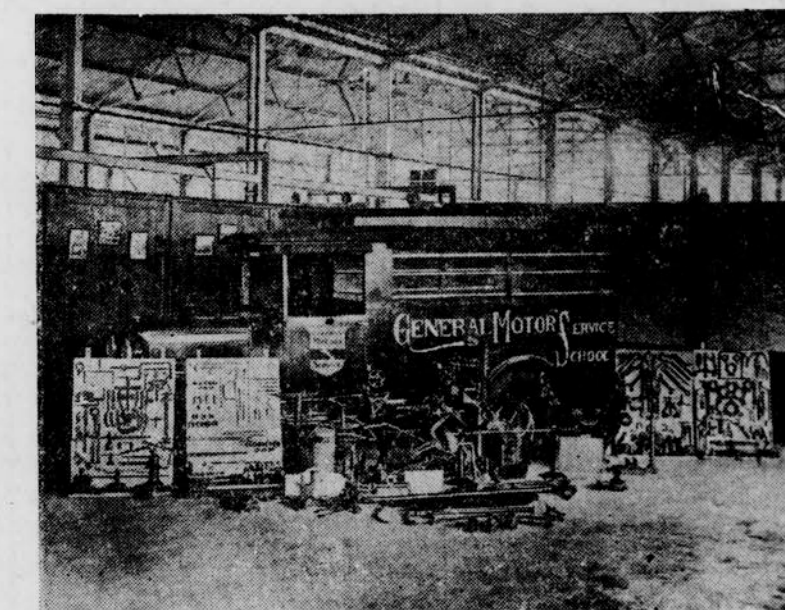
been fitted with a special box body containing tools and equipment.

The Rolling School is scheduled to visit Nasik, Amraoti and Indore in the first place and will later travel toward the North. The school will remain with each dealer approximately two weeks during which time the dealer will have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly conversant with the best methods to be followed in rendering service to his customers.

NEW METHODS FAMILIARISED
The head instructor of the school will devote his time to the lay-out of the premises, the selection of proper tools and equipment and the installation of necessary shop forms, while his assistant will work in the dealer's shop educating the mechanics, at the same time advertising the special tools and equipment carried by the school. The Rolling School will remain with the dealer until the head instructor is satisfied that the dealer and his staff are thoroughly familiar with the new methods and equipment installed and that the service station operation has been started on an efficient basis.

The objective of the Bombay Plant being to educate every General Motors dealer how to install proper tools and equipment, the value of well-trained mechanics, efficient shop organisation, and the great necessity of carrying a balanced spare parts stock, the cumulative effect of such an intensive training will be to ensure to users of General Motors products a higher type of satisfactory performance as regards servicing of cars.

It is intended later on in the year to send out two more Rolling Schools to care for the development and needs of those dealers in India, Burma and Ceylon who cannot arrange to send their personnel to the Service School in Bombay.



Rolling Service School of General Motor India Limited which is touring the country with the object of educating motor car dealers in better servicing of cars.

"JOIN THE CONGRESS" MINORITIES MUST COME IN FOREFRONT OF STRUGGLE

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY'S DEPUTATION IN SURAT

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Aug. 29.

At the special invitation of the Young Men's Muslim Association and the Youth League the Deputation of the Congress Muslim Party consisting of Messrs. Abbas Tyabji, Y. J. Melherally and Abid Ali Jafaribhai visited Surat on Wednesday.

"The formation of the Congress Muslim Party is the most important event of the year," declared Principal Gadgil of the Surat College presiding over a crowded public meeting held on Wednesday at Nagechand Hall under the joint auspices of the Surat Youth League and the Young Men's Muslim Association. He added that this new move of Nationalist Muslims at a time when the political situation was so gloomy filled every true Indian with joy and enthusiasm. He paid a tribute to Mr. S. A. Brelvi and other Muslims of the Party for coming out boldly to induce Muslims to support the Congress policy and programme.

FIRM BELIEVER IN HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji delivered a very reasoned and inspiring lecture during the course of which he said: "I can never forget the N. C. O. days and the Hindu-Muslim unity which was then achieved. I am a firm believer in the unity of all the communities in the country and as a matter of fact all are united. If the case would have been otherwise none can have peace for even a single second. There are, however, a few over-enthusiastic communalists in every community who are sometimes successful in playing mischief. The much-talked-of small differences are capable of being easily adjusted. By a better exercise of patience and reasonableness permanent unity can be achieved which will ensure the success of our common goal, Swarajya. The Nehru Report is not a revelation of God, and if necessary could be changed. But Hindus and Muslims should not waste their valuable time in fighting over the Nehru Report, but should be out to fight the common enemy. He strongly appealed to Muslim youths to join the Congress.

NOT PECULIAR TO INDIA ALONE.

Mr. Yusuf J. Melherally delivered a spirited speech in the course

of which he said: "The so-called communal problem looked at in its proper perspective is really a problem of safeguarding the rights of minorities. As such it is by no means peculiar to India alone. Other countries have faced it and several are still facing it even to-day. It should, therefore, be considered purely from the larger standpoint of national evolution.

CAUSES OF PRESENT TENSION.

"What are the causes of the present-day tension?" he asked. "They fall," he said, "into three categories—(1) political, (2) economic, (3) psychological. Politically it has become complicated by the play of subtle extraneous forces as also by the separate electorates, economically it is a fight for jobs, which are none too many; psychologically, it is due to the colossal ignorance of the heritage, cultural achievement and traditions of each other. Our education in fortunately keeps us ignorant about our own achievements, with the result that Hindus and Muslims grow up without understanding each other properly. This great drawback can be removed with the co-operation of teachers and professors. Youths particularly must come forward and drive out communal leaders from the public life. Any method, however drastic, to achieve this end will be justified.

The cry of "Hinduism in Danger" and "Islam in Danger" are nothing short of insults to the intelligence of the average citizen. If Hinduism has resisted successful invasion, persecution and cultural contact for hundreds of years and is still a living force, it is sheer nonsense to say that it is in danger, because some Maulana has run amok and the same is true of Islam. Youth must make short shrift of these short-sighted protagonists and creators of misunderstanding."

He finally appealed to the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers and work for the emancipation of their Motherland.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafaribhai then delivered a brief but stirring speech. He said: "Surat is the birth-place of the British rule in India and it is the duty of the Suratis to see that it should also see the advent of Swaraj. This cannot be done through what has been exhibited at Surat during the last few months, but by following the example of what has been done in your own District, viz., at Bardoli. The chief thing which has disturbed the Surat peace is the question of music before the mosque. But why should such a trifling matter be a hindrance to our national progress? God will not run away from the mosque on hearing the music nor would Ganpatiji refuse to proceed further if the music is stopped."

WHAT MINORITIES SHOULD DO.
Any good or evil affects both the

INDORE SEDITION CASE

MR. R. PARSAT'S DEFENCE

CRITICISM OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICIAL'S BEHAVIOUR NO SEDITION

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Aug. 29.

After the examination of all the prosecution witnesses in connection with the alleged sedition case against Mr. Raghunath Parsat to-day, he made the following statement:—
"I am the author of these pamphlets. The language and the subject matter used in them is not of such a sort as to promulgate hatred against the Government. Therefore it is not seditious in the least. In the pamphlets the actions of the officials, who have proved themselves incompetent to their ranks from the moral and the administrative points of view and who have misused the responsibilities and the trust placed in them by the British Government under the minority of the Maharaja, Yeshvantrao Holkar are mentioned. It is my firm belief that the police are prosecuting me simply because I am ever looking for the good of the public and the Maharaja. I will try to demonstrate the genuineness of all this in my written statement after the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses. Therefore, I pray for adequate time and the Court may recommend the cabinet to send the official papers required in this connection.

NOTHING TO DO WITH "ARAMSINGH."

The booklet "Aramsingh" was published in the Madhya Bharat Printing Press, Khandwa, and its author, printer, publisher and seller was Mr. Surajmal Jain. In publishing the series of books he sought my assistance, but for some reasons I denied. Later he told that "Aramsingh" is an imaginary novel and not meant for any particular State. In no way, I am concerned with this novel."

communities alike. Plague and cholera, floods and famines, sun and moon, rain and air do not make distinction between community and community. This is the justice of Allah. When Dyer's machine-guns opened fire at Jallianwallah Bagh he did not care which community was massacred. There is no sense in fixing any representation for minorities by percentage and in opposing the joint electorate. It is for the minorities themselves to come in the forefront of the struggle for freedom and pay due price for vindication of the honour of the nation, and if they do so no majority and no power will dare to do any injustice to the minorities."

Proceeding, Mr. Abid Ali said that as there was not the slightest likelihood of the Britishers coming to their senses before the end of the year and granting Dominion Status to India the Congress would have to declare its goal as Complete National Independence, and the launching of mass Civil Disobedience might become necessary. The Nehru Report would then cease to be the bone of contention. Therefore this was not the time for them to enter into any further controversies about the Nehru Report. Continuing, the speaker declared: "We should convert all our energies to make preparations for the coming struggle for complete independence. The word 'communalism' is unknown in independent countries."

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

He also appealed to the audience to strengthen the Congress to the required standard and asked the Muslims to join the Congress and the Congress Muslim Party in large numbers.

After the President's closing speech the guests were garlanded and the public meeting terminated with great enthusiasm.

Immediately thereafter the Muslims who had come to attend the public meeting gathered in the Hall to exchange views and find out the details of the objects and programme of the Congress Muslim Party. Ultimately it was unanimously decided to form a Branch of the Party in Surat and many Muslim undertook the work.

MEETING AT ALIBAG.

(From A Correspondent.)

Last week a well-attended public meeting was held at Alibag which was addressed by Mr. Abbas Tyabji who explained the objects of the Congress Muslim Party and appealed to the Muslims to join the national struggle for freedom of the Motherland.

After seeing Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarnati, Mr. Puroshotamdas Tandon, President, Lajpat Rai's Servant of People Society, is touring the United Provinces, in connection with the Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund.

'DOOR FOR NEGOTIATIONS NEVER CLOSED'

SIKHS AND NEHRU REPORT

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S REPLY TO SARDAR SARDULSINGH

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

The Correspondence which has passed between Sardar Sardul Singh Careshar and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the subject open door in regard to the Nehru Report's communal settlement as it affects the Sikhs, is published.

In the course of his letter, Sardar Sardul Singh says:—

Your statement in response to Mr. Chagla's appeal about the Muslim objections to the Nehru Report has had the desired effect. The publication of the statement has cleared much of the prevailing misunderstanding and convinced the more reasonable section of the Nationalist Muslims that the supporters of the Nehru Report have no desire to be unfair to them; I am sure, the proposed discussion between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah would further smooth the path of Hindu-Muslim unity. Your statement has undoubtedly strengthened the hands of the Muslim Nationalists, and it was mainly due to this that the Muslim Congress Party was successfully launched just after the last session of the A. I. C. C.

As you remarked in your letter addressed on the Muslim position, the door for negotiation should

always be kept open; and we should let every body know what admits of no doubt, that we are always ready to accept any reasonable proposal which might end the present communal imbroglio. I am sure some such statement from you, both as the President of the Congress and also of the All Parties Convention would go a long way towards reconciling to us, at least those Sikhs who are really anxious to serve the country in the present crisis. We should not leave the impression that the proposals of the Nehru committee or the resolutions of the Convention are unalterable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians.

PT. MOTILAL'S REPLY.

Pandit Motilal replied:—
"Dear Sardar Sardul Singh, I received your letter of the 7th August in due course. Pray accept my apologies for the delay in acknowledging it.

"I hope you have received a copy of the proceedings of the All-Parties Convention from the Congress office. I draw your attention to the following sentence which occurs at p. 21:—

"It is unfortunate that no settlement of the Sikh question with their consent was possible at the Convention but there is every reason to hope that a satisfactory solution will be found in the near future."

"You will observe that it meets the exact point you have raised. The value of the decisions reached at a Convention of all parties, depends upon the extent of agreement behind it. The All-Parties Committee Report was based on the maximum

agreement then attainable. This does not mean that the maximum cannot or should not be exceeded.

"While moving the resolution adjourning the Convention, 'sine die' Mahatma Gandhi made it perfectly clear that the business of the Convention has not been finished and among the parties that remained to be placated, he particularly mentioned the Sikhs. P. 114. You will thus see that the door of negotiations, so far from being closed, has been purposely kept wide open. The measure of common agreement between the parties concerned will be the measure of success in solving the problem. All that is required is a proper appreciation of the higher interests of the country and a reasonable spirit of give and take in matters affecting the particular communities.

"A REGRETTABLE FACT."

"I fully acknowledge and appreciate the services rendered by the Sikhs in supporting the Indian National Congress. This fact makes it all the more regrettable that at this juncture, when every ounce of national energy is required to strengthen the Congress, a section of the Sikhs should think of boycotting it merely because they are not satisfied with the communal settlement recommended by the All Parties Committee. Surely this is not the way to a satisfactory solution of the question. It is from within the Congress, and not standing outside it, that any community can influence the decisions of that body. The communal settlement will be

realised and better counsel will prevail.

"You can make such use of this letter as may be necessary.

(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU."

In the above letter Panditji refers to Mahatma's following words in his speech about the Sikhs in the Conventions:—
"Personally I think we have not done full justice to the Sikhs. Hence it is necessary for all of you to put your heads together and make a suggestion and evolve order out of chaos."

LADY HEATH CRASHES

AEROPLANE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Cleveland.—The well-known flyer Lady Heath crashed to-day. Her aeroplane has been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

PREMIER GOING TO GENEVA

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Rugby.—The Premier who will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, will leave London for Geneva on Saturday morning to attend the meeting of the League of Nations.—B. O. W.

Lady Heath attended the Children's Guild Concert at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Wednesday.

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Asava**

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THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION CAUSES HEAVY
RAIN IN C. P.

POONA, Aug. 30.
Yesterday's Bay depression has
remained practically stationary and
has caused locally heavy rain in
East Central Provinces. Monsoon has
been active in Orissa, North Madras
Coast and United Provinces. Rain-
fall has been nearly general in
Orissa, East United Provinces, and
East Central Provinces and local in
Lower Burma, West United Provin-
ces, East Central India, West Cen-
tral Provinces, Konkan, Mysore,
Malabar and North Madras Coast;
while a few falls have occurred in
Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal,
Chota Nagpur, East and North
Punjab, Gujarat, South Hyderabad
and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:
—Port Blair two inches; Victoria
Point one and a half; Cherrapunji,
Balasore and Cuttack three quarters;
Jagdalpur four; Lucknow one and
a half; Kanker and Pachmarhi
one; Ambala two; Dalhousie one and
a half; and Calcutta one and
Vizagapatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to
decrease in United Provinces, in-
crease in Orissa and North Madras
Coast and extend in Central Pro-
vinces and Hyderabad.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally
heavy rain is likely in Orissa Central
Provinces and North Madras Coast
during the next forty-eight hours.—
A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 30			
Rainfall at—			
	Colaba.	Fort. J. J.	Point
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0.03	0.51	0.44
Total Since 1st June to date	47.59	66.37	53.13
Total for the cor. period '28	74.97	104.43	79.61
Total for the cor. period '27	55.67	70.03	54.55

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

August 30.

General Remarks.—The monsoon
has been active in the United Provin-
ces, the east Central Provinces
and the north Madras Coast. Rain-
fall has been nearly general in the
east United Provinces and the east
Central Provinces, and local in the
west United Provinces, the west
Central Provinces, the Konkan, Mys-
ore, Malabar and the north Madras
Coast, while a few falls have occur-
red in the east and north Punjab,
Gujarat, south Hyderabad and south
east Madras. Skies are moderately
to heavily clouded except in Balu-
chistan, where they are clear. The
air is more moist than usual in the
Punjab, upper Sind and west Raj-
putana, and drier in the Deccan.
Temperatures were below normal in
the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Raj-
putana and the north Madras Coast.
Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to
decrease in the United Provinces,
increase in the north Madras Coast
and extend in the Central Provinces
and Hyderabad.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8

Station	Rainfall, Inches.
Allahabad	0.36
Cawnpore	0.47
Jhansi	0.38
Mainpuri	0.75
Ambala	2.25
Mount Abu	0.28
Veraval	0.04
Bhavnagar	0.50
Amraoti	0.08
Saugor	0.60

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Fatma Film Co.'s New
Production.

KANAK-TARA

FEATURING

Miss SULTANA, Miss
ZUBEDA Miss SHAH-
JADI and others.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

BY
MISS SHAHJADI,

with Pleasant Tunes.

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK

Krishna Production

REVOLUTION!

Jubbulpore	0.17
Raipur	0.21
Chanda	0.40
Marmagao	0.11
Mahabaleswar	0.12
Marmagao	0.36
Cochin	0.04
Trivandrum	0.04
Trichinopoly	0.36
Masulipatam	0.07
Cocanada	0.07
Vizagapatam	0.75
Colombo	0.01

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Obser-
vations during 24 hours ending at
8 a. m. of 30-8-1929:—
Barometer (corrected to 32 degs. F.)
at 8 a. m. 29.824 inches (0.53 above
normal).
Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past
24 hours —0.34.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m.
80.7 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m.
76.2.
Maximum temperature during 24
hours 87.1 degrees (2.0 above nor-
mal).
Minimum temperature during 24
hours 76.4 degrees (0.7 above nor-
mal).
Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 80 per
cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 10 miles
per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24
hours 178 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind
during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the
whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 8.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.
Total rainfall during the month
6.06 inches.
Total rainfall during the year
18.28 inches.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 29.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch
Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 11/11-1/4.
Jan./March per cwt. 12/2-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/0-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/1.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 29.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Aug./Sept. s'ment paid and sellers
£20-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment value £20-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Aug./Sept. s'ment Hull paid
£19-2-6.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Aug./Sept. s'ment value £21-5-0.

THE YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION.

The Young Daiwadnya Union will
celebrate "Mother's Day" at the
Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon,
to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a. m.,
under the Presidentship of Mrs.
Sushiladevi Vedak, when the follow-
ing speakers will address the Assem-
bly:—Miss Champobai Shringar-
pure, Mrs. Sunandabai Vegal, Mr.
Sripad Mahadeo Warde, and Mr. V.
H. Kulkarni.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the "Bom-
bay Tenants' Welfare Institute"
there will be a special meeting in
the Corporation Hall, to-day (Satur-
day), at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), in
connection with the recent deputa-
tion that waited on the Chairman of
the Mill-owners' Association, with
several suggestions to end the Mill
strike amicably. The details of
the favourable result of the discus-
sion, will be explained at the meet-
ing by the Organising Secretary of
the Institute. Mr. K. J. Dubash,
Solicitor, High Court, will preside.
Amongst the other speakers will be
Messrs. E. Woodfall, Shankerrao
Mantri, R. S. Asavle, G. L. Kan-
dalkar, Dr. Choksey, Dr. Gavande,
and Mr. Randive. The meeting is
open to all citizens who will render
help to settle the Mill Strike amica-
bly.

CASE OF 'SUICIDE'?

JURY'S VERDICT ON WOMAN'S
DEATH

"There is reason to believe that
this is a case of suicide." With these
remarks the coroner's jury returned
a verdict of death due to shock
following extensive burns on the body
of Gulabai Nagardas a Hindu wo-
man who died in Sir Harkisondas
Hospital on Friday morning. The
evidence showed that the deceased
lived with her husband in 3rd Bhoi-
wada Lane. On Wednesday morning
the neighbours saw smoke issuing
from her room and found the deceased
with extensive burns. She was re-
moved to the hospital where she told
Dr. Chinnilal Choksi, Resident Medi-
cal Officer that while igniting a stick
soaked with kerosine to light a cigar,
her sari caught fire and got herself
burnt. Sub-Inspector Rane who exa-
mined the room said that the room
was covered with kerosine oil. There
was no fire in the kerosine and the
sugar was not smouldering kerosine.
The jury returned the verdict as
above.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SUFFER- ING FROM COMPETITION

City Fathers Alarmed

GOVT. OF INDIA TO BE URGED TO INCREASE IMPORT DUTY

Once again the question of pro-
tection of the textile industry
came for discussion in the Bom-
bay Municipal Corporation and
after a heated debate on Friday
it was resolved to represent to
the Government of India to in-
crease import duty on cotton
cloth.

The Corporation also sanc-
tioned Rs. 6 lacs for the im-
provement of drainage at Warden
Road and Nepean Sea Road after
hearing the Commissioner a good
deal.

The Corporation considered as
an urgent matter a letter from
the Commissioner stating that
much nuisance was occasioned
by the overflow of sewage at
Warden and Nepean Sea Roads
due to the inadequacy of the
drainage arrangements in these
districts.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved
that as recommended by the
Drainage Committee the proposi-
tion of the Commissioner for the
construction of a gravitating sewer
right from the Petit Hall
along Nepean Sea and Warden
Roads to join the main ovoid
Sewer in Clerk Road be sanc-
tioned.

Mr. M. N. Bulsara moved an
amendment that the matter be
referred back to the Drainage
Committee for further consider-
ation.

Several councillors opposed the
proposal on the ground that noth-
ing was done to complete the
drainage system in the north of
the island. Besides, they con-
tended, that the Commissioner
had shown partiality to the War-
den and Nepean Sea Roads as
they were fashionable and aristo-
cratic localities.

The Commissioner pointed out
that the matter was urgent and
important as health and life of
hundreds of residents of those
localities were concerned. He as-
sured the House that no discrimi-
nation was sought to be made
between different lo-
calities as such improve-
ments were made in any part of
the city whenever found neces-
sary.

A CONTROVERSIAL MATTER.

Referring to the drainage in
the north, he said, the proposal
was hanging fire for some years
past, for which the Corporation
alone was responsible.

Mr. W. H. Neilson said the
proposal was one for improving
the defects in the main drainage
and for removing a nuisance
which was undoubtedly intoler-
able. Conditions in the localities
referred to by the Commissioner
were extremely bad and required
immediate improvement.

On being put to the vote, the
original proposition was carried.

IMPORTS ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas then
moved:

"That while welcoming the
appointment of a Special Officer
to enquire into the question of
putting specific duties on impor-
ted cloth, this Corporation strong-
ly recommend to the Government
to take earnest and immediate
steps for raising the import duty
heavily on imports of foreign
cloth that are competing with
Indian manufacturers and is
vitality affecting the well-being of
the textile industry of India.

"That the President be re-
quested to communicate the resolution
to Government.
Mr. Karsondas said Indian tex-
tile industry had suffered heavily
by competition with Lancas-
hire and Japan, and recently
eleven mills had gone into liqui-
dation in Bombay. He, there-
fore, appealed to the Government
of India to intervene and save
the industry from ruin.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded
the proposition.

ADVOCACY OF FREE TRADE.

Dr. J. N. Choksy opposed the
proposition and said the Labour
Government in England were for
free trade and the proposition
was not likely to appeal to them.
If the textile industry supplied
needs of whole India, it
required protection, but as
it was at present, the
industry consisted of a hand-
ful of men who were not able
to produce half the amount of

cloth produced by Indian hand-
looms. Apart from that he said,
the Corporation had nothing to
do with the question under con-
sideration.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved
an amendment to refer the
matter to the Revenue and
General Purposes Committee for
drawing up a representation.

Mr. Mohamed Rajab represent-
ing and speaking on behalf of
the Labour said that he was a
mill worker for the last twenty
years and had not saved a single
pie owing to the exploitation of
the mill-owners. In Allahabad
and Hyderabad, mills had doub-
led and trebled, and it would be
worth while to enquire as to why
the mill-owners there increased
and prospered, and the Bombay
mill-owners failed. Mr. Rajab
said, even in Bombay, those
mills which paid their employees
handsomely prospered, but those
which exploited and paid miser-
ably, failed. He, therefore, op-
posed the proposition as it did
not deserve any sympathy.

INSUFFICIENT PRODUCTION.
Mr. R. S. Asavle said Indian
mills were not able to produce
sufficient cloth for the require-
ment of the whole country and,
therefore, he was of opinion that
until the number of mills was
so increased as to supply the
full requirement, it was not
necessary to increase the import
duty.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai doubted
if the Labour representatives
really understood the Labour prob-
lems. It was no use, he said,
quoting certain shibboleths of
Russia. He accused the Labour
representatives for obstructing
the Indian patriots who wished
to have national government, and
said so far as India was under fo-
reign government, economic con-
dition in India would not be
improved. He gave an in-
stance as to how the Labour re-
presentatives maintained the in-
terests of their constituencies
and said Mr. N. M. Joshi voted
for 1/6 ratio which resulted in
the draining of the Indian wealth
to the extent of crores of rupees
annually.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said in
Japan there was no restriction in
regard to night labour, child la-
bour, and woman labour and,
therefore, it could easily compete
with India.

The question was put to vote
and the original proposition was
carried.
The Corporation then adjourned
till Tuesday.

Bombay Chronicle

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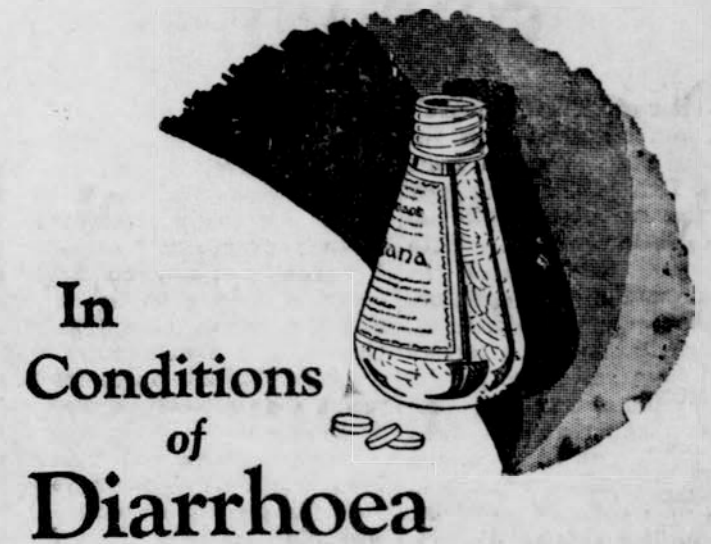
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Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physi-
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Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated
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Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harm-
ful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilmia Cream, because of
the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts
as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion
smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to
grow hair, Icilmia Cream is the
ideal base for Face Powder.



Smooth and silky, Icilmia Pow-
der goes evenly on to the skin,
adding to the complexion a
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AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE'S CRITICISM

The following are further extracts from the report of the Age of Consent Committee:—

ALL-INDIA BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

We do not deem it necessary or profitable to discuss the various texts as these have been amply discussed and contrary conclusions arrived at by individual theologians. The latest pronouncement is by the All-India Brahmin Conference at Benares on Kartik Vadya 11. Thursday, Samvat 1895 (4th November 1928) an extract from the proceedings of which is given below:—

(1) From what age to what age, according to the Shastras is the proper time for marriage of men and women? (2) according to the present circumstances and in keeping with the Shastras, to what extent is regulation thereof proper? (3) is marriage after puberty a primary obligation or secondary or a matter of necessity in difficulty? (4) after puberty, what is the significance of the texts declaring a woman a Vrishali? (b) who are the knowers of the law, and what sort of changes in the law can they make?

N. B.—Questions 5 and from 7 onwards are not relevant to this inquiry.

(4) The permissibility of marriage (of a girl) even before 8, in case an eligible match is available, is not disproved. But if any community, looking to the welfare of that community, makes a rule that, a marriage before 8 should not be performed in that community, it deserves approval, as such a rule is not against the Shastras. This preliminary proposition is accepted unanimously by us all in this Conference: (2) the marriage of a girl of 8 is most commendable. According to the authorities, the fruit of gifts lasts upto one birth; the fruit of the gift of gold, house or a Gauri (a girl of eight being a Gauri), lasts upto seven births. As a marriage stands in the place of Upanayana (Sacred Thread ceremony) in the case of women, and as the 8th year is the primary time of Upanayana for a Brahmin, and the gift of a girl of eight carries special merit, any rule restricting that a Brahmin girl should not be married before 10 is not acceptable to us. This is so by reason of the text "after that, i.e., 10 she is in menses (unclean)". The marriage of girls of all castes after 10 would infringe the primary time. As the time for the Sacred Thread ceremony of Kshatriya and other castes is not fixed before 10, if those communities make any rule to regulate their marriages for their communal welfare, it would not be contrary to Shastras, in our opinion. This opinion would hold good with reference to Shudras too. (3) In the case of marriages outside that limit, though there are certain Smritis which say, that a girl becomes a Vrishali after 12, yet, as a girl really becomes a Vrishali only after puberty, she can be married after 10 and before puberty, in times of difficulty, with a Prayashchitta for transgressing the primary time of marriage. (4) (a) Pandit Rajeshwar Shastri and others are of opinion that Brahmin girls remaining unmarried after puberty are unfit for association even after a penance. (b) Pandit Malladi Rama Krishan Shastri and others are of opinion that such girls are unfit for association even after Prayashchitta, if though asked by her father within three years, she refuses to marry. If she remains unmarried for the fault of her

father, she only incurs a sin but does not become a Vrishali. If for three years (after puberty) she remains unmarried then her degradation as Vrishali cannot be removed in our opinion even by Prayashchitta. (c) The opinion of the Bengal Pandits is that a girl remaining unmarried through her father's fault incurs an ordinary sin. If she wilfully remains unmarried she becomes a Vrishali but becomes fit for association after Prayashchitta. Excommunication holds good only if she absolutely refuses to marry. (d) The same opinion is held by Mahamahopadhyaya Tata Subraya Shastri and Vindhyaeshwari Prasad Shastri. Subraya Shastri accepts higher and lower Prayashchittas: (e) All agree that in the case of girls of Kshatriyas, since they are allowed to choose their own husbands, their becoming Vrishali consequent to puberty is removed by Prayashchitta and thus they become fit for association. DECISION.

Our decision, reviewing all these contentions is as follows:— The Dharma Shastras wholeheartedly condemn the marriage of a girl after puberty. Sometimes such a marriage, in an exceptional difficulty, is allowed after Prayashchitta; but those who can perform the marriage at the primary time should not resort to this course, making it as an excuse, because this course is applicable in an extreme difficulty. The decision whether a difficulty is great or small rests with the respective community. As regards fitness for association, the custom of each family is the guiding authority. Excommunication is to be made only where a girl wilfully refuses to marry after attaining puberty.

Virupaksha Shastri.
D. Shrinivasa Charu.
Shri Shashinath Jha.
Shri Chandidas Tarkateertha of Nudua.
Devashikhamani Ramannacharya.

4th November, 1928.

Out of the 5 questions submitted to me, I agree with the above except as regards the first and fourth. On the 1st question I hold that the marriage of a girl is proper from the 8th year upto, but before the possibility of puberty. As to the 4th question, a Vrishali certainly becomes fit for association after a Prayashchitta. The decision of the Dharmacharyas of Religious Heads was as follows:—

"Questions 1 and 3.—The best time for the marriage of girls is the 8th years from conception; 9th and 10th years the next best; after that upto puberty ranks low; while after puberty it is absolutely reprehensible.

2.—The prohibition of marriage from the 8th year to the 10th, even according to circumstances is quite improper.

4.—The texts declaring a girl Vrishali are to be interpreted to mean that she becomes so only for religious ceremonies.

6.—Manu and others are knowers of the Law, but even they have no authority to make any change in it independently by themselves. In many instances Smriti texts probably crystallized the then existing practices, but Hindu theologians look upon all Smritis as of equal authority and only of lesser value than any Sruti or Vedic texts if the latter are not consistent with Smriti texts. In the changed circumstances of the country, the practical enforcement of some of the Smriti texts is impossible. We have indicated in the list of witnesses those who have cited texts in their evidence.

We have accepted the latest pronouncement of the Benares Pandits quoted above as a statement of the effect of Shastric texts from the extreme orthodox point of view. The other view is of those who hold that a girl's marriage at 12 or within 3 years after puberty is the most meritorious. A third view is that of Pandit Shrinivas Shastri to the effect that marriage before puberty is first best, within 3 years after puberty second best, and after that the power of the father to give the girl in marriage ceases. Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., a Marathi writer of considerable importance, holds that child marriages are not warranted by the Smriti texts.

ISLAMIC LAW.
It may also be noted that according to Muslim Law, marriage is not merely a civil contract but is an act enjoined by religion, the object of which is the procreation of "Aulad Saleh," meaning by that expression progeny fit to serve God and His creatures; and if it be conceded, as it ought to be, that the offspring of early

riages are weaklings and unfit to serve God or humanity, it follows that such marriages are against the spirit of Islam.

So far as the Muslim countries of Turkey and Egypt are concerned, there is marriage legislation even to the extent of declaring marriages void before a given age, and such legislation is nowhere objected to on religious grounds.

All this goes to prove that it is not so much a violation of any religious injunction as in the case of Hindus, but a restriction on the liberty to marry at any age; and to consummate at puberty. This freedom has been already curtailed by a Law of Consent at 13, and raising the Age of Consent further or enacting a Marriage Law will not militate against their actual practice, except in cases where there are consummations before puberty or before the prescribed age.

The occurrence of puberty indicates a capacity to conceive. This is admitted by all medical witnesses. A very large majority however asserts that it does not mean that the girl is fit for conception which may be the result of cohabitation. Havelock Ellis is quoted as being of opinion that a girl at puberty is biologically fit to be a wife and mother. This view is not accepted by other medical authorities. In fact, several medical witnesses examined before this Committee assert that their experience warrants them in saying that 16 is the minimum age when conception for an Indian girl is safe both for mother and child.

We do not agree with the view that maternity soon after puberty, at whatever age it may occur does not affect the health of the mother and child. We accept the contrary view given by medical witnesses in Chapter VIII of our Report. It is possible that the older generation may have been strong though born of mothers under 16. Modern conditions are however so vastly changed and life has become so strenuous that every single cause of deterioration of men and women should, as far as possible be eliminated. Early maternity is one such cause, though it may or may not be the sole cause of deterioration. If her frame were more developed, a girl at first childbirth would certainly offer more resistance to disease and surmount to a greater extent other adverse conditions which cause deterioration.

WILL MORALS OF GIRLS SUFFER BY LATE MARRIAGE?

A large number of witnesses, including school teachers who have to deal with girls of this age have declared that there is no fear to the morals of the girls if kept unmarried till 14 or 16; there are others who have expressed their apprehensions the other way, more so about girls in rural areas and those working in factories. Judge Lindsay's book referred to by some witnesses states facts about early cohabitation of American girls and boys, but the conditions of women's outlook on life and the freedom and opportunities for thrills they have in America have no existence here. There are many communities in India which have post-puberty marriages and consummations after 16 and yet there is no danger to their morals. In fact, more than 50 per cent. of the Indian girls are married after they have completed the 16th year. Moreover the fact that a large majority of child widows with no prospects of marriage, are free from scandal is a good argument to prove that it is very unlikely that girls of 14 and 16 with marriage prospects, will go wrong. The traditions of Indian homes and the care taken of unmarried girls are enough to dispel any reasonable apprehensions of girls of such ages going wrong. The Committee feels that this argument is put forward without a genuine belief in its cogency and with realising that the argument, if based on facts, may be a serious reflection on Indian homes.

The remarks of Western authors quoted by some witnesses cannot possibly apply to conditions in India. These authors are referring to inordinately late marriages in Western countries and recommend early marriages—i.e., earlier than the present practice in Western countries. They have no idea of marriages of 1 to 14 and their remarks do not refer to the marriage age below 16 in India. To support marriages at ages earlier than their present practice in the West, they quote instances of young girls having become mothers even before 16 and show that at that age parturition is not difficult. The context in which the remarks occur (Continued on next page).



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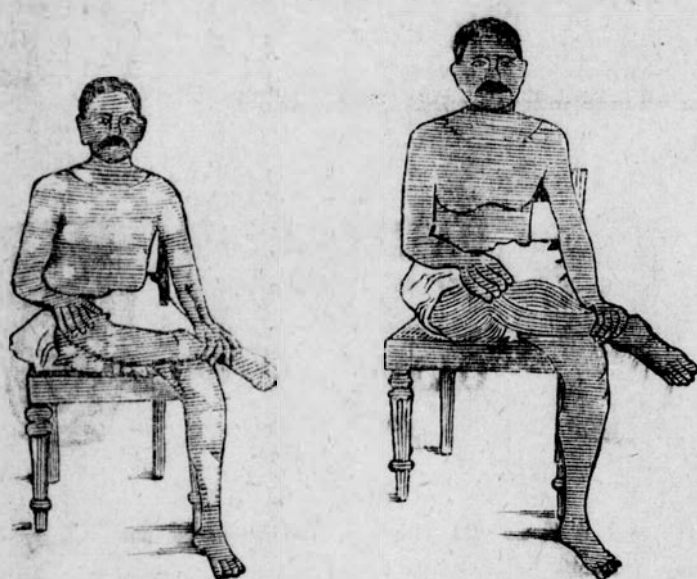
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A NOVEL GROUND

(Continued from previous page.)
show that they could not be thinking of recommending marriages at ages below 15, such as take place now in India. We have therefore no hesitation in saying the marriage deferred to 14 or even 16 will not adversely affect the morals of Indian girls.

JOINT FAMILY PRESERVED.

Early marriage secures unadulterated love towards husband and members of his family and preserves the Joint Family system. Some witnesses have advanced this novel ground for not merely defending but positively advocating the practice of early marriage and early consummation. Early marriage by introducing a girl of tender age to her husband's family enables her to absorb the traditions of that family and secures her unadulterated love to her husband and the other members of the joint family. The introduction of girls of advanced ages creates discord and disunion and disrupts the family, instead of promoting its welfare and unity. It seems to us that though there may be an element of truth in this statement it is yet an over-exaggerated picture of the actual facts. The severance of natural ties of kinship and the promotion of artificial bonds of love depend on personalities and on a variety of reasons the least of which appears to be the age at which the girl is introduced into a family. The joint family system endures as well in communities where girls beyond the age we have now recommended are brought into the family by marriage after puberty.

But even granting all that is claimed in favour of the system, it has to be remembered that there is a growing tendency towards the celebration of marriages of girls between 10 and 12 years. The age that we have recommended is not so far in advance of the ages now in practice that it can make any vital difference in this connection.

RIGHTS OF THE HUSBAND.

The objection, that a law fixing an age of consent in marital cases derogates from the rights of the husband conferred by marriage, involves the assumption that the husband has the absolute right to cohabit with his wife, irrespective of her age or physical condition, or that at any rate he is the best and only judge of her fitness and maturity for such cohabitation. Such a wide and unfettered right has never been recognised in favour of the husband by any law. The Hindu Law prohibits consummation before puberty and the spirit of the Islamic Law is also against it. Moreover, the Hindu Law prescribes in great detail the limitations which a husband should observe in cohabiting with his wife. There has also been a widely prevalent practice, in some instances accompanied by a religious ceremonial, both among Muslims and Hindus, whereby irrespective of the age when a girl is married and irrespective of puberty a wife is not permitted to join her husband before a certain period. These are all restrictions and limitations which derogate from the absolute right which is now claimed on behalf of the husband and which have been long acquiesced in by the community. That these restrictions are falling to desuetude may be a reason for replacing them by others and not for establishing a right which never existed. Nor has the law of the land at any time recognised such a right. It is perfectly true that the cohabitation by a husband with his wife was not considered a crime, whatever the age of the girl, before the Indian Penal Code of 1861. But if through such consummation an injury of a serious nature resulted to the girl, the husband was liable to be punished for such injury and the marital rights of a husband could not be advanced as a bar to such prosecution.

Justice Wilson, in the case of R. vs. Hari Mohan Mythee, I.L.R., 18 Cal. 62, observed "It by no means follows that because the law of rape does not apply as between husband and wife if the wife has attained the statutory age, that the law regards a wife over that age as a thing made over to be the absolute property of her husband, or as a person outside the protection of the criminal law. Under no system of law with which courts have to do in this country, whether Hindu or Muslim, or under any law framed under British rule, has

it ever been the law that a husband has the absolute right to enjoy the person of his wife without regard to the question of safety to her, as for instance, if the circumstances be such that it is certain death to her or that it is probably dangerous to her life. The law, it is true, is exceedingly jealous of any interference in matters marital, and very unwilling to trespass inside the chamber where husband and wife live together, and never does so except in cases of absolute necessity. But the criminal law is applicable between husband and wife wherever the facts are such as to bring the case within the terms of the Penal Code." Such a case of "absolute necessity" has been made out for an advance in the age of consent as will be clear from Chapter VIII.

It need only be pointed out that the present law fixing the age of consent already derogates from the rights of a husband as advocated in its extreme form, and that any proposal to increase the age of consent will be a mere extension of the principle and not a novel departure.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

An objection is raised that as the age of marriage and maternity is going up, in fact, there is no need to legislate to achieve the same end. The figures in Appendix V-G show that the pace of progress in the increase of the marriage age has been so slow since 1891 that the objective is not likely to be reached even within half a century. While, therefore, it may be argued that legislation is unnecessary when natural causes are already working towards the achievement of the desired results, it may with greater propriety be contended that legislation is a very effective means of accelerating progress towards the objective and should therefore be resorted to. As a matter of fact, though the marriage age has advanced beyond 8 and 10 to 12 and 13, the age of consummation and maternity is practically where it was. With an increase in the age of marriage, there is perhaps a smaller number of widows below that age, but the increase in the age of marriage is not general nor is consummation postponed to an age when maternity is safe.

It has been urged that the Law of Consent in marital cases has been, and is bound to be, ineffective on account of the very nature of the offence which it seeks to prohibit. The privacy and secrecy necessarily involved, the anxiety of all those who may be cognisant of the offence to suppress the facts and not to give information and the utter unwillingness of the very victim to lay a complaint against the husband are powerful factors in making the law nugatory and of little effect. It is also pointed out that if a law prohibiting marriage below a certain age were to be passed, the need for fixing an age of consent automatically disappears. Superfluous legislation of the kind should be avoided.

WIDER EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

It must be candidly admitted that the Law of Age of Consent has not been effective. The evidence has distinctly proved that violations, both of the older law and of the amended law, are not infrequent. In some provinces like Bengal and Gujarat, it may be even stated to be common and yet cases which have come to light through courts of law are extremely rare. But it would be incorrect to presume that such cases can never come to light. On the other hand, the statistics of crimes in the different provinces show that cases of rape by the husband occasionally come before the courts and the delinquents are punished. Taking the three years 1925, 1926, and 1927, we find that in Bombay there were 4 cases resulting in 1 conviction; in Madras there were 11 cases ending in 2 convictions; in the Punjab 18 cases with 6 convictions; in Bihar and Orissa 16 cases with 5 convictions; in the Central Provinces and Berar 30 cases with 5 convictions; and in the United Provinces 35 cases with 11 convictions. Bengal reports 17 cases instituted, with however, no convictions. It is perfectly true that, these figures bear no comparison to the number of cases of violation of the law; neither do they indicate that the law is a dead-letter and incapable of application in such cases.

But the effect of the law—particularly a criminal law—cannot accurately be gauged by the number of prosecutions instituted or the convictions which have resulted therefrom. Such legislation has always a wider effect, as it prevents crimes more often than it punishes them. Even with reference to a law so elusive in its operation as the law of the Age of Consent we have no reason to doubt as stated in paragraph 37 in Chapter III, that it has had a certain educative effect and that it has in some instances prevented the commission of such crimes.

It has, moreover, to be remembered that the law is to a large extent

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unknown—that wide publicity which is essential to ensure a due respect of the law has not attended it. Among the recommendations of the Committee is one which suggests that the State, directly and through quasi-public and private institutions, should take all steps to give wide publicity to the law so that a knowledge of it may be brought home to all the citizens of the land. Such publicity will probably increase the chances of the offences coming to light in large numbers. But whether more offenders are brought to justice or not it is undeniable that the educative effect of the law will be much greater than at present and what we have stated as the preventive effect of the law will also be greater. No man in this country lightly risks the penalties of the law and with regard to an offence where not the habitual criminal but the normally law-abiding citizen is concerned, the chances of running such risks will, we believe, be not very great.

In conclusion the committee states: We have now come to the end of our task. The work of the committee has been of absorbing interest. The appointment of the committee marked a new departure. A survey of the social and religious customs, relating to such intimate subjects, has not been undertaken before by any non-official body nor has the assistance of the public been invoked to the same extent. The subject of our enquiry is easily understandable by all and the interest which has been taken in the enquiry has therefore been proportionate.

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When you do not feel quite up to the mark, when your nerves or general health are not as good as they might be, try Sanatogen for a few weeks.

Sanatogen must do you good. It is sure to strengthen the whole nervous system and by doing this it improves your general health, your vitality and your energy. For—

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Obtainable at all Chemists

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Let your Hair do you Justice



DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: the roots must be fed.

KOKO contains every ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

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CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only two morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These two newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

MEDICAL QUALIFICATION AND STANDARDS

(Continued from page 8.)

medical education is inferior and rotten. We had hopes that we would be defended by our representatives on the Assembly and our Ministers; but we are now disillusioned.

OUR IMPERATIVE DUTY.

The independent medical profession all the country over must rise up in resentment in their thousands and put up a self-respecting fight and if the worst comes to the worst be prepared for non-recognition of our degrees. I am definitely convinced that it would be a blessing in disguise. Let all Indian interests combine and then if the recognition of medical degrees is withdrawn from India, we may be in a position to kill the devil of the superiority of these English degrees. We must have an All-India Medical Council which will be in a position to discuss on terms of equality with the G. M. Council, the terms of recognition and reciprocity based on fair-play and propriety, but we refuse to be cowards and take things lying down. Are we so very wanting in backbone that we shall continue to be frightened into submission every time an ukase comes from the G. M. Council? Are we going to be always paying blackmail as the price of continued recognition of our medical degrees by Britain by adding to the burden of the courses and increasing the expenses of medical studies, every year according to the caprices, whims, nay, even harassment at the dictation of the G. M. Council which is openly working in the interests of the British Medical Association and the I.M.S.? We have no hopes from our members or the Ministers. No body wants either to study or even to understand the grievances of the medical men. Medical education is no body's child. Those Ministers are mainly concerned with day-to-day problems of loaves and fishes, their party and even the baneful and ever-present problems of communalism. They have no time to even issue a press note to let us know as to what are the facts of the case. It is now up to the Universities and the independent medical profession as represented by self-respecting bodies like the Bombay Medical Union to rise up in protest and to put up a manly and dignified fight against this perennial oppression, and I am sure they will waste no time in taking up the challenge. If it comes to the question of educating our own Ministers, I am sure they would not shrink that responsibility, as much greater issues than the sensitiveness of Ministers are involved and the earlier they are awakened to the fact the better it would be for the country.

INTOLERABLE PROPOSAL.

We are convinced that nothing but a body like the All-India Council suggested here could adequately represent the views of the Indian medical profession and the appointment of a single man as a Commissioner of standards to sit in judgment over all the Universities, cannot be tolerated for a moment. How can a single individual, however versatile, be expected to cope with his manifold duties in the assessment of values in the various branches of medical education which demands the combined attention of a number of experts in such branches to do justice to the question? Not only that but as an appointed bureaucrat, he is bound to be the mouth-piece of the General Medical Council and a dictator in practice. He can never be the representative of either the independent medical profession or the Universities and as such he is bound to be an imposition which is not only likely to hinder the cause of Indian medical education, but is bound to be the fruitful cause of constant friction between him and the Universities, and against which the Universities will have no redress inasmuch as he would be an India Government Official. We cannot accept such an official and the sooner the Ministers realised the position, the better.

THRILLS OF SPYING

A MYSTERY-WOMAN OF THE WAR

No man needs greater courage, confidence, or coolness than the secret service agent. Schulmeister, Napoleon's master spy, once reviewed an enemy army corps dressed as a German prince, and later, in the uniform of an Austrian general, attended a council of war presided over by the Emperor Francis. Before the War, General Baden-Powell examined Austrian fortifications disguised as an entomologist, visited German naval dockyards, only escaping arrest by feigning drunkenness, and reconnoitred the Dardanelles defence from a tramp steamer.

Among the interesting facts revealed by Winfried Ludecke in "Behind the Scenes of Espionage" (Harper, 7s. 6d.) is the reason for the superiority of the British counter-espionage in 1914. Four years before the War, the head of the German naval intelligence service had accompanied the Kaiser to England and had been foolish enough to visit the remote and insignificant hair-dressing establishment of Mr. Ernst in North London. Scotland Yard at once made inquiries which revealed that Ernst was the "post-office" for all German secret service communications in this country. So for four years the British counter-espionage read the entire correspondence and were able on the outbreak of war to lay their hands on every German spy.

WRIOUS CODES.

The new spies sent over after this "debacle" adopted various codes. One utilized his stamp collection to transmit information; if he sent ten Nicaraguan stamps, the German Admiralty knew that ten British cruisers had left the port where the letter was posted. Another, who sent information in the form of orders for large quantities of sardines, omitted to ascertain that at that season the sardine trade is slack—with fatal results to himself. A third made the tragic mistake of ordering thousands of expensive cigars from naval ports where tobacco and cigarettes only were in demand!

Throughout history women have played leading parts in spy dramas. A woman known as the "Red Tiger" controlled all the German agents in France and England during the War. Her headquarters were in Antwerp, but the Allies' counter-espionage were never able to discover her identity. Marguerite Francillari, another German agent, proved voluntarily of greater service to the French, for her activities were known her house was watched, and her communications were intercepted. She was arrested one after another. She was shot at Vincennes.

MATA HARI'S FATE.

Mata Hari, the beautiful Javanese, settled her own fate. Knowing that she was suspected, she offered her services to the French, suggesting that she should be sent to Belgium to convey instructions to the French agents posted there.

The French secret service pretended to accept the offer, and handed her a list of all the names of their people employed at the time in Belgium. But this list was a trap, for of the names in the list, only one was genuine; and this exception was that of an agent who, they had good reason to believe, was a double spy. Three weeks later this man was shot by the Germans in Brussels. Only Mata Hari could have given him away.

But she, like most spies, died bravely, refusing to be hanged.

ALLEGED MURDER OF FIRST CLASS PASSENGER.

TRIAL OPENS ON SEPT. 14.

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 29.

The Magisterial enquiry into the case against C. W. Harrison, formerly a railway employee, who is charged with murdering W. P. Elder, a first class passenger travelling to Bombay by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Mail on July 23rd, will commence at Jamshedpur before Mr. S. K. Gupta, Sub-Divisional Officer of Chhatisa, on September 14th. About fifty witnesses will be examined.—A. P.

The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College,
3, Berman Street, (Machva-bazar), Calcutta.

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Price Rs. 1/- per phial.

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Patient suffering long is perfectly cured by the application.

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Its use reduces the swelling and weight and cures the pain.

Application is harmless.

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Postage and Packing extra for all the Medicines.

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Branch Office: 31, Jackson Lane CALCUTTA.

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13 1/2" High. Nett Rs. 21 0
10 1/2" High. Nett Rs. 15 12



No. 2345. 9 Ct. Gold
Enamelled Links.
Nett Rs. 19-4.
No. 2346. 9 Ct. Gold
Enamelled Initial
Links. Nett Rs. 14-14.
No. 2347. Silverplated
Enamelled Links.
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JHAVERI BROS & Co.

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Novelties Suitable to
Pateti, Navjot, New Year, X Mas, Etc.
Opp. Crawford Market, Baria Main-
sions, Bombay 3 C.
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MAGICAL CURE FOR
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ABSCESS, FISSURES.

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I.D.S.M., I.M.D., writes:—"I con-
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wonderful and excellent cure for
Piles, far superior to the cheap rival
remedies which are not so good. It
magically relieves pain and stops
bleeding, agony and restlessness by
one insertion. I have used several
dozen ointments on my patients with-
out a single failure so far."

Tested, tried and ap-
proved by over 100,000
doctors throughout the
world.
Do not experiment.
There is no substitute
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and sure cure. Some-
thing else may do you
harm. Test and try
Recto-Serol yourself.
The result will amaze
you.
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Genuine Medical and
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onds. NEVER GROWS
DULL.
Rate varies from Rs. 3 to 6 per carat.
S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.
Jewellers and Starlo Diamond Merchants.
TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.)
Tel: "STARLO."

AN UNEDIFYING DISPUTE

SUIT TO RECOVER ORNAMENTS

Mr. Justice Madgaokar at the
High Court dismissed an appeal filed
by Sabaji Anant Herlekar and
Waman Sabaji Herlekar, against the
decision of the District Judge of Ra-
nagiri in a suit originally instituted
by Pandurang Vithal Karekar before
the Sub-Judge of Malwan for the re-
covery of ornaments valued at Rs.
219-8-0. His Lordship remarked that
"it was an unedifying dispute and
litigation between the parties."

In this case the plaintiff respon-
dent married a girl who was the
granddaughter of the first defen-
dant and the daughter of the second
defendant's brother. Being about to
give birth to a child she was sent
wearing certain ornaments to the ap-
pellants' house where she died in
the course of delivery. It appears
that for three or four years after
the death of the girl there was some
talk of the plaintiff marrying his
deceased wife's sister. This second
marriage did not take place and
eight ornaments of the deceased wife
were returned by appellants to the
plaintiff. The latter claimed that six
more remained with them and
brought this suit to recover them.

The trial Court held that delivery
of these six ornaments was not pro-
ved and that the suit was barred by
limitation under Act 120 of the se-
cond schedule of the Indian Limita-
tion Act and dismissed the suit.

In appeal the District Judge held
that possession with the defendants
of one pair of "Wakis" was proved,
that these were not dowry and that
plaintiff was entitled to them.
His Lordship observed that the
only question in the appeal was whether
the suit was barred by limita-
tion. He agreed with the view of the
lower Appellate Court that the suit
was not so barred. The plaintiff claim-
ed the ornaments in the first ins-
tance and the defendants in a ge-
neral way never refused to return. It
was only after the negotiations for
his marriage with the deceased wife's
sister fell through that the right to
sue began and under the circum-
stances his Lordship upheld the
award of the District Judge.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."
Sir,—At the meeting of the local
Legislative Council held on the 2nd
March last, the almost unanimous
report of the recent Excise Com-
mittee was referred to by many of
the speakers. "It was a unanimous
report, and I stand by it. I have
not lost faith in that Report, nor
in the principles that have been
enunciated therein," said the Hon'ble
Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.A., LL.B., the
present Minister of Excise.

In order to know how inconsistent
the above statement is with facts—
let us look here upon this pic-
ture:—

1. "Not only do we consider
rationing as the best direct method
of fighting the drink evil and bring-
ing about its ultimate removal, but
we hold that rationing is itself a
'graded extinction' of the traffic"

Report of the Committee, signed by
Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.A., LL.B., a
pleader in the Satara District
para 138.

2. No new licenses should be hence-
forth issued by Government in any
locality for the sale of country liquor
or foreign liquor—para 224 of ibid.

3. "Government must be prepared
to face some temporary increase in
illicit distillation if they desire to
grapple with the evil"—para 141 of
ibid.

4. "In urban areas, the Excise
Advisory Committee should consist
of two-thirds elected members" the
election being made among "other
bodies by 'Sanitary Associations,'
and Social Service Leagues"—para
225 of ibid.

5. "Half the Members of the Com-
mittee form a quorum" Rule 9 of
Resolution 4681/24 of the 26th
February 1926.

6. "The present system of auction-
ing Liquor and Toddy licences should
be continued.
The rule should apply to foreign as
well as country liquor"—para 224 of
ibid.

7. "The advantage of the liquor
tax is not in any sense an economic
one. The buying of alcoholic liquor
does not create any new wealth—
para 108 of ibid.

"The policy of raising a revenue
from the sale of liquor!
and to keep the Government of the
Presidency for a quarter of its an-
nual income, and as time goes on
for a much longer and larger pro-
portion of it—at the mercy of the
drinking classes is politically un-
sound and unwise"—para 91 of ibid.
and on this:—

1. "We cannot reach prohibition
by the process of rationing"—the
Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.A.,
LL.B., Minister of Excise, at the
meeting of the Legislative Council
held on the 2nd March 1929.

2. "The recently opened foreign
liquor shops in Sitaram Building, near
the Crawford Market, shows the in-
consistency of the policy of the Hon-
ble the Excise Minister."

Minister of Excise on the above-

mentioned occasion.
Now, the measure adopted by the
Minister after "girding up his loins
to fight with these evils" was the
proposed sanctioned opening of 'new'
liquorshops in Khandesh!

4. No members have been asked
to be returned by the bodies men-
tioned opposite.

5. "There will be no quorum at
the meetings of the Committee"
Circular Letter dated the 28th of
April, 1929.

6. "Foreign liquorshops, except
on to be disposed of on fixed fees
in future"—Letter from the Excise
Commissioner dated the 15th July
1929. Country liquorshops and Toddy
shops in Bombay City disposed of on
fixed fees for 1929-30; future action
not decided.—Another Letter. Poun-
dation has thus been laid for the
creation of vested interests.

"You make up the loss of revenue."
—The Hon'ble the Excise Minister in
reply to a remark made in the
course of the debate on Excise by
Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan at the
meeting of the Council held on the
28th February 1929.

Let those who are engaged with a
light heart in making money out of
the demoralizing liquor-traffic remem-
ber that God is not to be mocked.
The day of reckoning is sure to
come. I think it is dawning.

I shall conclude this with the fol-
lowing pregnant words of Mr. Arthur
Chamberlain.

"I cannot help thinking that those
Magistrates who have done nothing,
and yet must know the suffering
which over-indulgence in strong drink
entails, will have a heavy reckoning
to answer. For my part, when the
time comes, I would rather defend
myself from the accusations of pro-
perty than I would defend myself
from the accusations of the women
and children who have suffered from
those excessive temptations which
Magistrates know of and permit to
exist."—Yours, etc.

D. D. GILDER,
August 26.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 29.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed
lb. Spot: Sellers 10-7/16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 29.
Chartered Bank of I & C. 20-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
(London Register) 126
National Bank 50
Eastern Bank 6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 85-1/8
Conversion Loan 72-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. 99-5/8
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c. 49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 56-3/4
Sterling Loan 56-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 65-3/4
Sterling Loan 54
Consols 101-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 90-1/4
Victory Bond 4 p.c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 29.
Demand Bills 484.25

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 29.
Copper Braziers 95-1/2
Yellow Metal 72
Spelter Hard Indian brands 22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 13-1/2
Tin English Ingots 208-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Aug. 29.
This week £
Total Bullion 137,600,000
Public Deposits 20,500,000
Other Deposits 91,100,000
Government Securities 73,300,000
Other Securities 26,000,000
Notes and Coin 33,600,000
Notes in Circulation 364,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to
Liabilities 29.29 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE

CIRCULATION.

Paris, Aug. 29.
The return of the Bank of
France for the week end-
ing August 28th gives
the total note circulation at
64,354,000,000 francs, a decrease
of 338,000,000 francs as compared
with the previous week.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 29.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Car-
goes: Aug. shipment sellers
45/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Car-
goes: Aug./Sept. shipment sellers
45/6.
Wheat South Australian, Par-
cels: Aug./Sept. shipment value
49/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
Parcels: Aug./Sept. shipment nom-
inal and value 50/.



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WHICH WHEN KEPT IN MOUTH
PRODUCES IMMENSE RETEN-
TIVE POWER.

WHEN boiled in milk for 5 mi-
nutes and the milk drunk daily;
feeds nerves; builds up strength;
enriches the blood; overcomes debi-
lity and depression; creates new
vitality and sustains virility. It
produces a tonic effect and gives
new energy in all cases of weakness
and depression. A necessity to a
husband and wife, and a real charm
in rain and cold. Once purchased
it lasts for life.

Canvassers needed everywhere.
Sold 2 Sizes at Rs. 8 (in full
strength) and Rs. 4/- only.

PLEASING PAST would add to
pleasures and is a first class timely
help for Retention. Price Per Tin
ts. 3/8 only.

THE PEARL PHARMACY.
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A Sufferer's Wish
to Benefit Others

"My Leg is now
completely healed."

Profit by Mrs. Harris's Experience
and Cleanse the Blood with

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

and I am free from pain. I send this testimonial in the hope that others
may benefit by Clarke's Blood Mixture in the same way as I have done."

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. A. THELTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Just as good for
Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Glandular
Swellings, Piles, Sores, Eruptions.

TRADE & FINANCE

American Syndicate Joins Electric Concerns

PLENTIFUL MONEY AND NO BORROWERS

Weekly Trade Reports

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 30.

MONEY:

Funds continue plentiful and there are no borrowers of call money in the market at over 1 1/2 per cent. The trade demand shows an increase of about Rs. 91 lacs. Three months treasury bills are very popular and heavy applications were received by Government, the reason being that they mature at the end of November, when money will be in request. Government, however, have allotted only 11,25,000 of three months' treasury bills accepting Rs. 1,61,70,000 of 12 months. The sale of 12 months' bills from to-day until further notice at Rs. 94/15 yielding over 5.5/12 per cent, will go a long way to stabilising the money rates, besides providing an attractive channel for investment. It may be noted that the yield on these does not exceed that on the recent loan, being 5.395 per cent. on 1935 Bonds and 5.342 per cent. on 1930/44 Loan. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 per cent, two months 2 1/2 per cent, three months 3 per cent, and six months 4 per cent.

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

The recent contraction and deflation of currency by Government has aroused criticism in certain quarters. It is questioned in some places whether it would be possible to move the crops this season which will probably be much the same as last year with Rs. 16 crores less currency than was available in the previous year. It may be noted in this connection that the total notes in circulation at this time last year amounted to 182.08 crores whereas the figure this year, after allowing for these contractions, stands at Rs. 185.92 crores, nearly 3 crores in excess of last year. The metallic reserve ratio is also better by nearly 3 per cent, this year being 76.72 per cent. Besides the cash balance of the Imperial Bank is higher this year than it was last. It is evident from the above figures that there is no fear of shortage of either currency or credit during the next season.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 23rd August shows a decline of Rs. 65.87 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 29,92,08,000 as against Rs. 24,96,00,000 at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 35.04, a decrease of 1.22 per cent. under last week. Loans and inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 6.82 lacs and Rs. 64.67 lacs, while cash credits are down by Rs. 30.11 lacs. Government deposits have raised by Rs. 153.53 lacs, to Rs. 13,34 crores while other deposits fell by Rs. 56.15 lacs to Rs. 71.16 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market lacked animation. Small movements only are being recorded in most of the stocks. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper, however, ruled very steady and a large carryover business was done at a premium of about 5 annas for cash as against delivery 10th September. The closing quotation was Rs. 68 1/2, 3 per cent. 1945/55 Loan remained steady at Rs. 102 3/8, 1935 and 1933 being quoted at Rs. 98 and Rs. 100 1/4, 5 per cent. 1939/44 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 96 1/2, 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 recorded slightly to Rs. 101 1/8 Rs. 102 1/8 and Rs. 103 1/8, 6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan was unaltered at Rs. 107, 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan maintained the level

176/4.171/4.173/12; New Great Rs. 173/12.171/4-172/8; Pearls Rs. 345.318/12.321/4; Simplex Rs. 47/8.46/4.47/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 407/8.408/12.

Tata Hydro group improved on the confirmation of the rumours that an American Syndicate had acquired a half share in the Managing Agency of the three electric concerns. Tata Hydro improved from Rs. 1206/4 to 1285, Tata Power Ordys from Rs. 600 to Rs. 615, but closing at Rs. 607/8, and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 605 to Rs. 635, Tata Iron and Steel shares advanced, Ordys from Rs. 60 to Rs. 64 and Defts. from Rs. 222/8 to Rs. 237/8. Alcock shares kept steady at Rs. 305. Bombay Burma shares are quoted at Rs. 745 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 135/10. Bombay Steam shares gained from Rs. 195 to Rs. 205. Cement shares were inactive with little change in prices. Bundis closed at Rs. 15/4 and Indus Cement at Rs. 270. Katni Ordys after rising from Rs. 201/4 to Rs. 210 closed again at Rs. 201/4. Among railway shares Amritsar Patti recorded slightly from Rs. 115 to Rs. 113/8, while Tapti Valleys increased to Rs. 656/4.

Imperial Bank shares kept unaltered at Rs. 1400 and Contributions at Rs. 346/4. Bank of India shares remained steady at Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 18/10.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 30.

We have to report a steady market as far as yarns are concerned and the offtake is moderate. Consuming centres are purchasing only hand to mouth and therefore demand is not encouraging. The cotton market remains firm during the week under review and that is the reason why the present prices remain steady; otherwise there was an expectation for prices to go down. Dealers and consumers are still not confident of the present cotton prices and therefore transactions are only poor. The mill situation in Bombay is improving to some extent and the mills have been now working better than before. We hope there will be further increase of labour in work and we expect for better things.

English Yarns:—Prices for ready goods are unchanged in case of Single and Double yarns and the offtake is moderate. Consumers are purchasing only for their immediate requirements and thus the demand is not at all satisfactory. Owing to lower prices of cotton there was some business done during last week but there is no business to be reported during this week except for some few packages here and there as prices remain firm during the week under review.

Japanese Yarns:—Single as well as two fold yarns remain unchanged as far as ready prices are concerned and the offtake is not satisfactory. Dealers are not bullish at present and therefore they are not prepared to cut prices and to make sales. In case of Mercerized Yarns demand is not quite satisfactory but the prices are unchanged. In case of forward goods buyers are hesitating to buy at present and the business looked very little owing to buyers being very cautious in purchasing. This business reported during the week is only amounting to about 100 packages. Sarnip has been steady when Exchange has been rather dull.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—In this case prices are steady as far as ready goods are concerned and prices are firm as far as forward goods are concerned. Informations from Home side are coming to the effect that prices have been raised owing to many amalgamation but here there is practically no effect owing to very heavy stocks in Bombay. Dealers who are holding stocks since a long time are now getting a chance to clear their heavy stocks and therefore dealers are continuously selling. If forward prices remain firm as they are at present we expect a further improvement even later.

Indian Yarns:—Nothing special is to be reported as far as these yarns are concerned as the stocks are very little and whatever deliveries are received from the Mills are being sold off at the best available rates. This position remains unchanged at steady prices and does not expect any material change in the near future.

The tone of the market is steady and we expect no special change in the near future.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Bales, 6,300
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Aug/Sept. s'ment sellers £9.0.0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Aug/Sept. s'ment value £17.10.0.
Rapeseed, Tonia, ton:—
Aug/Sept. s'ment buyers £19.15.0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7) 17 1/4
Spot: 16 1/4.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 30.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32

Sept.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8.

Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16
Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 1-4
Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32

15th Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277-3/4.

Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916

Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.

Banks Selling T T 129 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 134
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 156.
JAYA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.84 3/4
29th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8,

30th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/32 29th inst.

London/Paris 123.85 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.860 29th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.18 1-2 29th inst.

London/Italy 92.65 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—
Steady.

Gold £4:4.11-1/2, 28th inst.,
£4:4.11-1/2 29th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 5/16
28th inst., 24 5/16 29th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 7/16
28th inst., 24 7/16 29th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 7/8
28th inst., 52 7/8 29th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2
per cent. 28th inst., 5 1/2 per cent.

29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16
per cent. 28th inst., 6 3/16 per cent.

29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent.
Nominal, 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'ay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/2, 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102/1/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. No special feature. Business small.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3 months Discount 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discount 6 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

WEEVIL DAMAGE OVERSEAS.

L.D.

Messrs. Gill and Co. in their weekly report, dated 30th August, state that the drought has not yet broken in Texas and prices are not likely to give way until good rains are reported.

Our Dallas Agent has reduced his Texas crop estimate by 400,000 bales since August 1st and states the crop is deteriorating very rapidly.

Reports from other parts of the belt however are quite satisfactory and weevil damage generally seems to have been over-estimated.

We expect an increase in the Central and Eastern belts during the month to offset the Texas reduction to some extent.

The crop is now going through its most critical period and we advise caution in operating.

However we see no reason for undue anxiety at present and have not changed our recently expressed opinion.

Considerable anxiety is still being felt regarding shortage of rain in the Berar and Khandesh districts.

There is still time for the situation to be retrieved but the Omra crop will be a short one unless we have good rains in the next week or so.

Elsewhere the monsoon is generally satisfactory except in Gujarat where more rain is needed.

There has been a very fair demand for low Omras from exporters while mills continue to inquire moderately for staple cotton.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Ass., Ltd.)
Bombay, Aug. 30.

Receipts for week ending 29th August—

1929. 1928.
Bales. Bales.
Gin 914 659

Omras 3041 2192
Dhollers 1437 980

Broach 243
Southern 7931 211

Persians 4
Americans 4
Egyptians 2

E. Africans 159 51
Other sorts 4
Total 13727 4097

Exports for week ending 29th August—

Bales. Bales.
United Kingdom 8055

Continent 12070
China 14579

Japan 690
Coast Ports 690

Total 27339

Afloat in Harbour:—

Europe 8055
China, Japan and Coast Ports 13785

Total 21840

Receipts from 1st September to 29th August:—

1928-29. 1927-28.
3349537 3422485

Exports from 1st September to 29th August:—

1928-29. 1927-28.
United Kingdom 66564 91509

Continent 53947 706379

China 337455 269950

Japan 1444300 1120753

Coast Ports 20379 28764

U. S. A. 40831 5175

Total 2749476 2222530

Bales. Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st September 1928 to 29th August 1929 143,436

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 29th August 1929 582,037

Same period last year 455,000

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th August 1929 856,922

Same time last year 1,011,047

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

October 16.35-07
November 16.35-07

January 16.47-08
March 16.61-07

May 16.79-06
July 16.84-07

Sakellariadis, F.G.F.
Spot 17.05

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 29.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot 24-5/16

Forward 24-7/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 29.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.36
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.09-3/4

T.T. Brussels on London 34.86
T.T. Madrid on London closed

T.T. Milan on London 92.66
T.T. Berne on London 25.19

T.T. Paris on London 123.85
T.T. London on Prague 163.70

COMMERCIAL PINE FORESTS LIMITED.

(Incorporated in New Zealand.)

Share Capital £ 17,250 Bond Capital over £ 55,000

Invest for the future out of the current income.

The above Company are now offering to the public "B" series bonds of £ 35 each. These bonds can be taken up if desired on an instalment basis spreading the purchase price over a period of 2 1/2 years. A discount is allowed for cash. This enables those who have only small sums available for investment to purchase profit bearing bonds likely to be worth £ 350 in ten to twelve years or £ 650 in 20 to 25 years.

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Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, - - BOMBAY.

Agents for Bombay Presidency: VICKERS & Co., Central Bank Building.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)
Bombay Aug. 29
Per lb.
Rs. As. Pa.

KHADI.
Textile 0 13 0
Century 0 11 9

Jacob 0 11 6
Toyo Potdar 0 12 0

Moon 0 12 0

LONG CLOTH.
(full weight 34/40 In.)
Century 91-1/2 92.

1/2
Century 6404.8795 1 0 0

Fazul (Mahal) 1 0 6
Pahlad 1 0 6

Pabaney (Phoolmala) 1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia) 0 15 3

Daud Sahib 0 15 8
Ganga Ghat 0 14 3

LONG CLOTH.
(Light weight) No. 5202/5303.

Per lb.
Rs. As. Pa.
Rachael Mill 1 0 0

David 1 0 6
Moon 1 0 6

Phoenix 1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh) 0 15 0

LONG CLOTH.
X Quality.

Swan Finlay 1 0 0
Gold Mohor 0 15 6

LONG CLOTH.
Satin Calender 34-43 In.

Textile (Hand) 0 15 0
Spring (Merchant) 0 15 0

Century (Bugle) 0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala) 0 15 0

Tata Mill (Darji) 0 15 0
Sakuntla 0 15 3

Manekji (Kunda) 0 13 9
Pohlad (Siwala) 0 14 3

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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B 1065.

THE JUPITER

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BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 31 1929

EXCITED SCENE AT MEERUT TRIAL

Accused Call Upon Khairat Nabi to Withdraw a Remark

POLICE OFFICER FAILS TO IDENTIFY ACCUSED IN DOCK

Spratt Huda and Mukerjee Absent From Court Owing to Illness

MEERUT, Aug. 30. An excited scene was witnessed among the accused to-day at the resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case before the Special Magistrate.

While examining Khan Bahadur Intaz Mohammad, D. S. P., Gorakhpur, who deposed his arresting the accused, Dr. Viswanath Mukherjee, Mr. Khairat Nabi, instructing Police Officer in the case, remarked that the accused Dr. Viswanath Mukherjee was concealing himself from identification by the witness.

"WITHDRAW THE REMARK," Dr. Viswanath Mukherjee demanded that Mr. Khairat Nabi should withdraw such a remark whereupon many of the accused cried out: "Withdraw", "withdraw".

The Magistrate asked the accused not to shout like that and explained to them the matter, and said there was no objectionable insinuation in the remark made by Mr. Khairat Nabi.

TWO MORE SEARCH WITNESSES

Two more search witnesses, were examined to-day. Khan Bahadur Intaz Mohammad deposed his arresting the accused Viswanath Mukherji and searching his house.

Mr. Badan Singh, Superintendent of Police, deposed that he arrested Mr. Gaurishanker. Witness failed to identify the accused in the dock. Later when Mr. Gaurishanker got up the witness said he was the man whom he had arrested.

Mr. Intiaz Mohammad stated he had arrested Dr. Mukerjee at Gorakhpur. Among the documents alleged to have been seized was a photograph of Lenin.

POLICE OFFICER FAILS TO RECOGNISE ACCUSED.

Sub-Inspector Shankar Singh said that he had searched the office of the Workers' and Peasants Party at Jhansi. Witness was then cross-examined by the counsel Mr. N. H. Jhabvala and the accused, Saigal and Dharamvir Singh.

Mr. Alla Rakha, a search witness and a dealer in birds, who corroborated this search was also cross-examined by Mr. N. H. Jhabvala and the accused, Mr. Saigal.

Mr. Sheikh Hussain Ali, D. S. P., C. I. D., Bombay, deposed his searching the office of the G. I. P. Railway Union, Bombay, and his seizing some papers and documents there.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR AT MEERUT CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mardhan Singh, C. I. D. Inspector, Meerut, deposed that he attended the Workers' and Peasants' Conference in Meerut. The Conference was attended by eight of the accused. Witness reported the public meeting held in the Town Hall, Meerut, which was addressed by Mr. Spratt.

Hearing was adjourned till Monday.

INQUIRY TO BE OVER BY OCTOBER.

To-day accused Mr. Bradley informed the Court that a counsel had been engaged for him in England, and he wanted to know the approximate time of the end of the enquiry so that his counsel might be instructed to come here accordingly.

The Magistrate said his counsel may come here by the end of October, by which time the enquiry might be finished.

SPRATT, HUDA AND MUKERJI ILL

Mr. Spratt, Mr. Shamshul Huda and Dr. Mukerjee were absent, suffering from stomach-ache, gland-

trouble and malarial fever respectively.

The accused Dharamvir could not attend the Court to-day owing to illness.

Mr. Thengdi, accused, complained he had not yet received a letter from the League against Imperialism, which, he knew, had been received.

The Court informed Mr. Thengdi that the letter had been forwarded to the Superintendent of Jail and it would be received by him in due course.

Mr. Thakur Mardan stated he had attended the Political Conference and the Workers' and Peasants' Conference at Meerut last October. He took down Mr. Spratt's speech on October 14 from which Mr. Langford James had read two passages. They were to the following effect:

"Alteration of the form of Government which is necessary is only possible through revolution. They must try to bring about a revolution."

"Our Party has its headquarters in Moscow."

W. AND P. PARTY STALL AT FAIR.

Witness admitted that every year a fair was held in Garhmuktehar, Meerut District. Last year the fair was held from 29th to 28th October. Gaurishanker had erected a small tent there and it was named the Workers' and Peasants' Party Office. Gaurishanker, he said, was selling books "Call to Action" and the resolutions passed at the Meerut Conference.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saigal witness said he was not attached to the Prosecution Officer. He had come there five to six times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, witness stated he had not come to the Prosecution Office regularly.

Defence counsel will examine to-morrow prosecutor exhibits which now total about 1,566.

"BUY INDIAN FOOD STUFF"

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE AS INDIA'S SALESMAN

PROPAGANDA IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug. 30. Plea that Britain should buy more food products from India was made by Sir A. C. Chatterjee in the course of an interview to Reuter. He pointed out that India was the biggest market in the world for British manufacturers and more India could sell the more she could buy.

He deplored the fact that at present moment less than one-third of United Kingdom's supply of rice came from India although India could easily supply the whole of the demand if encouraged to do so. "By buying from us more rice, tea and coffee you will be raising the purchasing power of our cultivators thus expending the market for British goods and doing something towards relieving your unemployment problem,"—Reuter.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU IN AHMEDABAD.

TO PRESIDE OVER KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here last night on his way to Rajkot to preside over the Kathiawar Youth Conference. He was received at the station by Mr. Shankerlal Banker and the members of the local Youth League. The Pandit dined at the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, now known as the Udyoga Mandir, where he is staying.

3-ARTS VARIETY BALL



A group photo of the members of the 3-Arts Ball held in Bombay on August 15.

PHOTO BY REMBRANDT STUDIO.

GENERAL HANDSHAKING AT THE HAGUE

Seal of Success Put on the Conference

PREMIER MACDONALD CONGRATULATES MR. HENDERSON

LONDON, Aug. 29. The Hague.—The seal of success has been put on the Conference by complete agreement, among all Powers including Germany, regarding the financial settlement.—Reuter.

COST OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The Agreement relates to the cost of the Army of Occupation until its withdrawal. It is understood that it reduces the cost to sixty million marks, of which Germany pays thirty and the occupying Powers thirty, on the basis of Spa percentages. Britain also renounces five million marks of her unconditional annuity in favour of Germany.

MR. HENDERSON'S REPORT.

Mr. Henderson in his report to the Political Commission says that evacuation will start forthwith and troops would be moving in a fortnight. He says Germany has wisely waived her claim for damage in the occupied area. Mr. Henderson has asked the Commission to recommend to the interested Powers the establishment of Belgo-German and Franco-German Conciliation Commissions to settle any disputes between the Belgian and German Governments and the French and German Governments subject to the reservation that powers of investigation of the Assembly of the Council of the League of Nations shall remain intact.—Reuter.

PREMIER CONGRATULATES MR. HENDERSON

GENERAL HANDSHAKING AT THE HAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 30. Hague.—Premier MacDonald has telegraphed to Mr. Henderson congratulating him on his "fine work the results of which must speedily be seen in the pacification of Europe." PICTURESCUE CEREMONY. There was a picturesque scene at the meeting this morning of the six inviting Powers at which protocol

dealing with the Commission of Conciliation was signed by delegates of the five Locarno Powers with a golden fountain pen which Mr. Henderson afterwards presented to President Jaspars. General handshaking and applause followed.

The Conference will conclude its plenary session to-morrow.—Reuter.

THREE ARTS CHARITY BALL

THE PRIZE WINNERS

As already reported in these columns the Three Arts Charity Ball held at the Town Hall on the 15th instant proved a great success, and the members of the Committee responsible for its organisation have every reason to be satisfied with their efforts now that the financial statements are available. The Bombay Education Society and the Atiya Begum Model institution will each benefit to the extent of a little over Rs. 900.

The success of the ball was chiefly due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Blackwell, Atya Begum, Mr. E. D. O'Sullivan, Mr. F. F. Parish, Miss Hilla Vakeel and H. Jackers Band. The donors and recipients of the prizes were as follows:—Mr. Adi K. Setti's "Parkers Duo, fold Pen and Pencil" was presented to Mrs. D. O'Sullivan for the most beautiful costume.

Mrs. Blackwell's Carved Horn and Ivory Trinket Box was presented to Miss P. Soundy representing music. Chelaram's Crystal and Amethyst Chain and Messrs. Kodak Ltd.'s No. 2 Brownie to Miss Eason and Mr. Landon for the most beautiful costumes.

Messrs. The Army and Navy Co. operative Society's Silver Brush and Comb Sets to Mr. Guetta and partner for the "Spot Dance."

Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co.'s Manicure Set and Trouser Press to Mr. Jackson and partner for "Ballon Dance."

Messrs. Kazi Davar's Shoes to Mr.

INDIAN DANCE



A fair member of the 3-Arts Circle in a characteristic pose in an Indian Dance.

PHOTO BY REMBRANDT STUDIO.

Walters and Miss Anderson for the "Blues" Competition.

Messrs. Shah & Co.'s Hamper was presented for the most humorous costume.

Messrs. Rose and Co.'s Banjeleli and the Asiatic Fur Co.'s Carved Crystal Chain was presented for the most original costumes.

Messrs. Hasanali's suit case was presented as the "Lucky Number" prize.

Messrs. M. M. K. & Co.'s gift of "Nizam Mahal" pencils were distributed for programmes.

Mr. Terry was presented with a

pair of gold links for his generous assistance in the Cabaret.

Messrs. Brandon & Co.'s gold pins were presented for Cabaret items as follows:—

Miss Andre: "Egypt." Miss Ardagh: "Silver Ballet." Miss Osborne: "Columbine."

Miss Cawas: Manek "Spanish Dance."

Miss Zubidah and Miss Shahzadi: Indian Dance (Krishnapatti and Panhari).

Master Tweddle and Miss Joyce Sherron: "Gavotte."

RESTRICTIONS ON ALI BROTHERS' MOVEMENTS

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY INDIGNANT

MINISTER OF INTERIOR TO BE INTERVIEWED

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30. Johannesburg.—Considerable resentment and indignation obtain among the Islamic community in South Africa as a result of the rigid restrictions imposed by the authorities in connection with the visit of Maulana Shaikat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Leading Muslims in Johannesburg express an opinion that differentiation in case of the Ali Brothers has been dictated by political representations submitted to the Government.

Arrangements are being made to interview the Minister of the Interior in order to induce him to withdraw restrictions which are generally regarded as offensive.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SIND FLOODS.

RAILWAY STATION SUBMERGED.

MUNAWALI, Aug. 30. The Indus in flood is causing widespread havoc. At Kalabagh bungalows have been washed away. The hospital and the post office are under water. No trace is to be found of the Marigat railway station and half of the Mari town is under water. Unprecedented damage to property and live stock has been done. All transshipment between Kalabagh and Mari have been stopped. The Jaila Bridge between Pandkhal and Mari has been washed off.—Free Press.

THE JHELUM IN FLOODS.

GUJARAT, Aug. 30. Hardly had the people of Jhelum shaken off the effects of the last year's floods, when they have been again overtaken by floods. The flood in the Jhelum took them unaware. When the waters invaded the city on the noon of the 28th, the people were taken aback, and could remove their things to a higher level with great difficulty. With the approach of the night, the water began to rise till it rose to 12 feet, an increase of four and a half feet of the last year's floods. Till now 300 houses have fallen and more are threatening to fall. The whole Civil lines, the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow, the Government High School, the Ramnivas Buildings and the Punjab National Bank Buildings are under water, though the records of the Bank are immune from water.

No loss of human life has so far been reported.—Free Press.

HEAVY FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

LAHORE, Aug. 30. The "Milap" special representative at Srinagar reports of heavy floods in Kashmir owing to continuous rains. The rivers Jhelum and Krishan Ganga have so far recorded 29 feet of water inundating the City Municipal Office, the records building and the Dal Mandi. The Jammu-Pinri road has been washed away in several places, as also the massive bridge between Abothal and Kashmir. The Military lines are also threatened. The water is still rising. Postal communication has been interrupted.—Free Press.

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